

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2000.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

**ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.**  
Professor WILLIS, M.A. F.R.S. will commence a Course of THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on APPLIED MECHANICS, on MONDAY NEXT, the 26th of February, at 12 o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 3l. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.**  
EXHIBITIONS OF SPRING FLOWERS.—SATURDAYS, March 17th, April 7th and 21st. Tickets 2s. 6d. each.  
GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.—WEDNESDAYS, May 9th, June 6th, and July 4th. Tickets 4s. each. Tickets are now being issued, and to be obtained at the Gardens only, by Vouchers from Fellows of the Society.

**BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROANE MUSEUM.**—The MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, will be OPEN this Season on the Wednesday in each week in the Month of February and March; on the Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in April, May, and June; and on Wednesdays in July and August.—Cards of Admission to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum, or from the Trustees.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.**  
Professor FRANKLAND, F.R.S. will, on THURSDAY NEXT, commence a Course of Twelve Lectures on the NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, &c.) and their Compounds. To be continued on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS (except in Vacation) at Seven o'clock till April 19. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea.  
The Rev. GEORGE HENSLOW, M.A. will, on SATURDAY NEXT, commence a Course of Lectures on STRUCTURAL and SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, considered with reference to Education and Self-instruction. Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea. To all the Courses of Lectures, Two Guineas.  
Feb. 24, 1866. H. HENGE JONES, Hon. Sec.

**INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.**  
NOTICE.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of March next, at the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London. There will also be Evening Meetings on Thursday and Friday, at Seven o'clock.  
Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction, on Practical Shipbuilding, on Steam Navigation, on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at this Meeting.  
Naval Architects, Shipbuilders, Naval Officers of the Royal and Merchant Services, and Engineers who propose to read Papers before the Institution, are requested to send immediate notice of the Subject and Title of the Paper to the Secretary; and the Paper itself, with illustrative Drawings, should be deposited at the Office of the Institution, on or before the 1st of March next.  
Candidates for admission as Members or as Associates must send in their applications on or before the 1st of March next. The Annual Subscription of 5l. is payable on admission, and becomes due at the commencement of each succeeding year.  
\* \* \* Volume VI. of the Transactions is now complete, and in course of delivery to the Members and Associates.  
CHARLES CAMPBELL, Assistant-Secretary.  
7, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C.

**JUNIOR ATHENÆUM.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held in the Library, on TUESDAY, the 27th of February, at 8 o'clock, for consideration the propriety of Enlarging the present Temporary Club-House, for the purpose of Obtaining Extra Accommodation for Members, and to Receive from the Committee a Report on the Condition and Progress of the Club during the past year.  
By order of the Committee,  
GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A., Secretary.  
29, King-street, St. James's.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—Subscription, ONE GUINEA.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber has a chance of a Valuable Prize; and in addition receives a Volume of Forty-two Illustrations of the Story of the Norman Conquest, from the Original Drawings by Daniel Maclise, R.A. The Volume is now ready for delivery.  
44, West Strand, LEWIS COCKER, Hon. Secs.  
February, 1866.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—NOTICE TO ASSOCIATES.**—At the Annual Revision of the Society's Books made by the Council on the 7th of February, it was found that no Vacancies had occurred this year in the total number of Subscribers (which is necessarily limited to 1,500), and no Associates, therefore, can now be admitted to the Society, on condition of the existing Rules.  
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.  
Office of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING** will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 30 p.m., to consider a Scheme to be proposed by the Council for enlarging the basis of the Society's operations, and for meeting the increased general desire to enter the List of Subscribers.  
Office of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**DRAWINGS OF THE WORKS OF ANCIENT MASTERS.**—The Collections of the ARUNDEL SOCIETY are open to the Public from Ten till Five.—Saturdays, Ten till Four.  
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**WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.—BUILDING FUND.**—Subscriptions are requested in order to allow the Proposed Buildings to be begun in the Spring. The College is self-supporting; but increase of numbers has made additional Rooms necessary. Estimated cost, 3,000l. Amount subscribed, 780l. including 20l. 5s. from the PRINCE OF WALES, and 25l. from the Principal and Teachers. See fuller statement of Current Numbers in *Correspondence Magazine*. Subscriptions received at the College, 45, Great Ormond-street, the London and County Bank, Oxford-street; and by the Treasurer, R. B. Litchfield, Esq., 4, Hare-court, Temple.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—NOW OPEN.**—53, Pall Mall.—HILDEBRANDT EXHIBITION.—The Celebrated Paintings, taken on the spot in China, Japan, Manila, by Herr Edward Hildebrandt, Painter to the King of Prussia, and Member of the Academies of Berlin and Amsterdam, and which have excited great admiration in Berlin, Hamburg, and Paris, and other Continental Cities, will be OPEN to VIEW for a short time at the above Institution.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square.**—Professor STERNDALE BENNETT, Conductor. FIRST CONCERT, March 5, when will be performed Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri."—Subscription to the Series of Eight Concerts, Four Guineas; Family Tickets, Three and Half Guineas each; Single Tickets, 15s. Tickets are now ready at Lamborn, Cook, Addison & Co.'s, 62, New Bond-street.  
CAMPBELL CLARKE, Secretary.  
24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

**MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—Eighth Season, 1866.—First Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7th, at half-past 8 o'clock. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. The Programme will include—Overture, King Lear, Berlioz.—Overture, Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn.—Concert Solo for Clarinet and Orchestra, Silas—Symphony in C minor, Beethoven.—Overture, Vampyre, Macnabur. Vocalists: Miss Agnes Zimmermann and Mr. Lazarus. Member's Season Ticket and Reserved Seat, 31s. 6d.; Unreserved, 21s. Non-member's Single Ticket, numbered and reserved, 10s. 6d.; unreserved, 7s. 6d. Back of Area, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 2s. 6d. Messrs. Addison & Co., 210, Regent-street, and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.  
C. G. VERRINDER, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Secretary.

**THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON** will be OPENED to the Public in APRIL, 1866. Admission on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, One Shilling each person. On Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Season Tickets, available also for the Private View, One Guinea each, will be ready for delivery on the 10th of February, at the South Kensington Museum, and at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER** (in connexion with the University of London), PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.  
This Office will become vacant in September next by the resignation of Professor Gifford, who has been appointed Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford, and the Trustees of the College invite applications from Gentlemen who may be desirous of offering themselves as Candidates.  
The Trustees propose the allowance to the Professor of a yearly salary of 500l. and in addition a proportion of the Fees to be received from the Students attending the Classes of the Professor.  
It is requested that applications may be accompanied by testimonials or references, and that each Candidate will state his Age, Academic Degree, and general qualifications.  
Communications addressed "To the Trustees of the late John Owens, Esq.," under cover to the Secretary to the Trustees, Mr. J. P. Aston, Solicitor, South King-street, Manchester, on or before the 31st day of March next, will be duly attended to, and further information will be furnished on application.  
It is particularly requested that applications may not be made to the Trustees individually.  
J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.  
JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

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Manchester, Feb. 24, 1866.

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## LITERATURE

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From this enumeration of facts it will be seen that Lady Trevelyan has a plan, and that she adheres to it for good and ill. It is a plan conceived in the spirit of intense respect for her brother's writings and complete contempt for every other person's feelings. Her task in editing such works was not a light one. She had before her a mass of compositions on many subjects and of many degrees of merit. Some were on grave and noble topics, public interest in which is not likely to decline in this present age. Others were on petty affairs, concerning themselves with fleeting passions, and gaining their only force from personal animosities. Again, some of these pieces were of such rare excellence that very good judges have ranked them among the brightest examples of English prose; while many of their fellows, particularly the satirical pieces, scarcely rise in literary power above the invectives of Cox and the platitudes of Pye. It is well understood how this difference of quality in the same man's writing could be found. Every artist has a good time and a bad time; a best and a worst in his work. When a man writes against Time, when he writes in a rage, when he writes under misapprehension, when he writes out of his proper line, he will fall below his own level, both in style and thought. Our painters produce a class of pictures which are known in the trade as pot-boilers, and are never seen at the yearly exhibitions in Trafalgar Square. Gentlemen who wish to have a bit of Ward, of Faed, of Frith, at an easy price, and on an early day, can always be accommodated with a pot-boiler,—a little work dashed off in a morning, but still, in its inferior way, having a touch of the master's hand, in either drawing or colour. In like manner, writers have their small works, their squibs in newspapers, their articles in reviews, written in haste, and away from books and friends. Macaulay had a good many pot-

boilers; though it is possible that he never heard the name which he borrow from the pictorial art and apply to his fugitive and minor pieces. Nature had made him a partisan, and he was called by fortune to do many a partisan job. Had he not been a Whig politician, would he have outraged Mill on one side, Southey on the other? If he had not hated the Tories, would he have calumniated Marlborough? If he had not quarrelled with the Quakers, would he have libelled Penn?

Now, what was a judicious editor to do with a mass of writing, some of it bright and noble, some of it mean and personal beyond the average prose of its time; here telling a great story in a worthy style, there wreaking a paltry vengeance on persons utterly obscure? Was an editor bound to preserve the ignoble passion vented on Vizetelly, the unreasoning vituperation wasted on Montgomery? And to ascend from such a level into that higher field of controversy in which Macaulay encountered rivals in argument worthy of his steel, was it wise to collect from old records the transitory anger of his author, as in Southey's case, and even to repeat offences of which his author had repented, as in the case of Mill?

In such an instance of vituperation as that of the publisher of his Speeches, we can see some excuse for adhering to the anger vented in the first moment of surprise at what Macaulay thought an unfair, and styled a "dishonest" proceeding. Mr. Vizetelly had printed a volume of his Speeches without asking his consent,—a poor book, full of such inaccuracies as were likely to gall a sensitive man, proud of his wide reading and his large area of quotation. To make Macaulay cite the "Pandects of the Benares" was worse than accusing him of having robbed the mail. He could not forgive a printer who made him say that the principle of Limitation was known to the Peruvians and Mexicans, and was to be found in the Great Charter. Hence he flew, with a sort of vulture force, upon "the unprincipled man" who had done him this literary wrong. Mr. Vizetelly might have fairly urged that he had only printed what he found,—that he had not made the Speeches, invented the Mexicans and Peruvians, imagined the contents of the Great Charter, and confused the Pundits of Benares with the Pandects of "the Benares." These things were done to his hand in the copy which he followed, and in which he thought he could place a reasonable trust. That copy was official; and he might easily suppose that it had received the correction of Macaulay's pen. It is true that he had no moral right to reprint the Speeches for his own advantage; but what he had done was not unlawful, and he had apparently no idea that the orator would have considered his venture otherwise than as a compliment. But such a plea availed him nothing. Macaulay had no hesitation in describing the unauthorized publication of his Speeches as "a gross injury to me, and a gross fraud on the public," and in speaking of Mr. Vizetelly himself as "a bookseller, named Vizetelly, who seems to aspire to that sort of distinction which Curll enjoyed a hundred and twenty years ago." That so much passion was beyond the measure of offence, everybody will allow; the author wrote under feelings which had been sharply stung, and he expressed his scorn with a vehemence that has its conical side. What was a judicious editor to do with such attacks? We regret that such violence should have been put on record; we do not say that an editor would have been justified in altering the sense of this passage; but we are quite sure that, while it

is not necessary to a real enjoyment of the Speeches, it precludes them with a very disagreeable and discordant note.

Again, it is perhaps open to debate how far an editor would have done well in pointing out errors of fact in the text. Everybody, except Macaulay himself, was long ago convinced that, in the midst of much noble narrative and splendid disquisition, there are, in his 'History' and in his 'Essays,' some very serious errors of fact—errors which the very first competent and impartial editor will serve as Milman and Guizot have served the mistakes of Gibbon. At present, these errors of fact remain in the text. Thus, to take only a few of the more conspicuous:—Margaret MacLachlan and Margaret Wilson are cruelly drowned by the Scottish magistrates, though it has been proved that they were both reprieved; William Penn is described as the Taunton pardon-broker, though it has been shown that the broker was George Penne; John Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) is represented as sending the intelligence to St. Germain which caused the ruin of Talmash's expedition to Brest, though it has been placed beyond doubt that Godolphin was the actual informant; John Graham of Claverhouse is made to answer for the acts of David Graham of Wigtownshire; Francis Bacon is accused of taking bribes, though it has been clearly established that he took nothing from suitors but the customary fees of office. All these errors of fact—and they are only examples of many more—are repeated in the text of this edition, with such notes and exculpations as Macaulay added in the cheap edition of his works. These points, be it remembered, are not such as divide the opinions of reasonable men. In that debatable class a thousand instances may be safely left; such as the whole account of Impey, some parts of the description of Clive, the general picture of Macchiavelli, the account of Dryden's conversion, and many more. These are in some measure matters of opinion, of inference, of leaning; but with regard to the evidence affecting Graham, Marlborough, Penn and Bacon, the only question is one of fact. Should an editor have corrected such mistakes by a few words in the margin? Lady Trevelyan has evidently thought not. To her, the last words of her brother are all but sacred. She does not touch them. When Macaulay has become a classic like Gibbon, his text must be treated with a higher kind of reverence than the simple respect which leaves it alone.

With regard to the insertion of matter which Macaulay had himself suppressed, the case was also difficult. On the one side there was the desire to produce a complete work, and completeness was only to be attained by inserting everything he had ever written. There is a certain curiosity, not altogether morbid, as to what sort of writing Macaulay could persuade himself that he ought to apologize for. He was not given to apologies; indeed, his confident habits of thought and speech led him into the mistake of fancying that apologies are a sign of weakness, and almost of guilt. In his time he wrote a good deal which a more sensitive nature would have been glad to put out of sight. We can hardly think that in his mature age he can have read with any pleasure his criticisms on "Satan" Montgomery; but it never occurred to him that his strenuous vituperation of that luckless parson needed an apology from his pen. To James Mill he did offer an apology in words, and a retraction in fact. And this being the case, it is impossible to doubt that his admirers—and perhaps his enemies—will like to see the

grounds for this singular exception to his rule. Readers who care to wade through three long papers on obsolete polemics will find plenty of good reason for his doing so. The language is often offensive, and the implications are always gross.

Lady Trevelyan must have felt considerable doubts as to the true way of dealing with such papers; but, whatever her doubts may have been, she has sacrificed propriety to completeness. What Macaulay suppressed, she has restored. We could have wished that Macaulay had not written such articles; but as he did write and publish them, it was, perhaps, inevitable that they should appear in a complete edition of his works.

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To Queen Elizabeth the little Arabella gave small concern, though Elizabeth used to look upon her as she was playing idly near the Queen's person, and thereupon remark that the unheeded girl might possibly one day become a powerful personage. It was this possibility that subsequently so perplexed King James; for he and Arabella were alike the great-grandchildren of Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland, but through different marriages. The King was Margaret's great-grandson through that Queen's first marriage with James the Fourth of Scotland; Arabella was her great-grand-daughter through Margaret's second marriage with Douglas Earl of Angus. Moreover, James and Arabella were first cousins, Henry Darnley, the father of James, being the brother of Arabella's father, Charles Darnley.

Arabella Stuart was born at Chatsworth in 1575, and lost both her parents at an early age. By her birth she was in the line of succession to the throne; but if she had "pretensions," she never asserted claims. The girl had rights of inheritance to paternal property in both England and Scotland. The monarchs of both kingdoms defrauded her of her rights and loaded her with courtesy. They pocketed her legitimate revenue, and gave her another out of the public purse. She lived an ordinary Court life, with its sunshine and rain; drank ale, it is said, for her breakfast; took pills, endured toothache, swollen face and weak eyes; had rather boisterous spirits when she was in rude health; and a solemn phrase, a saucy speech, or a witty remark ready to toss wherever it was required or provoked. There are so many portraits of her that it is utterly impossible to say what she was like; and such various accounts of her accomplishments that we are in doubt, at last, whether she had any.

So numerous are the testimonials to character that we are unable to say whether she was more grave or gay, more Protestant or Papist, more scholar or sciolist, more bent on getting married or on going to Heaven. When the town was suddenly aroused with the news of her clandestine marriage with young Seymour, the Court was thrown into the greatest alarm. Here was the heiress of the younger branch of Margaret Tudor marrying with the heir of the elder branch of Mary Tudor—that Margaret and Mary who were the daughters of Henry the Seventh. The thought of the mischief that might thence arise destroyed the peace of the Stuart. Wicked people probably thought that Arabella had been rather the wooer than the wooed, for Seymour was only in his twenty-fourth year, and Arabella what her good-natured sisters would have described as being "between thirty and forty." Timid persons thought of the old projects of marriage that had been started to secure, not Arabella's hand, but what might come with or through it. Scottish marriages, marriages with little potentates abroad, orthodox unions that should recover her lands, wedding contracts with one or other foreign Roman Catholic, who, by Arabella's help, might establish the old religion, its uses and abuses, in England, these had been constantly recurring, in fact or by report; and when Raleigh was put upon trial for his life, one of the charges against him was an alleged attempt to make Arabella queen. Why, however, should Court and city be under such emotion because a lady of mature age had espoused secretly a gentleman suitable in state and degree? King James had given his cousin licence to marry whom she pleased; but when this clandestine marriage was made known, the King declared he had expressly prohibited a marriage with Seymour, and he committed bride and bridegroom to ward and imprisonment.

Down to the period of this marriage the resources of the Lady Arabella were ample, if not profuse. In her girlish, time, Queen Elizabeth allowed her 200*l.* a year, and her mother, the Countess of Lennox, twice that sum annually. In 1579, Sir William Cavendish, father of the Countess, petitioned the Queen to continue those annuities as long as Elizabeth held the Countess's lands in her possession. At the death of Queen Elizabeth the Lady Arabella had 800*l.* a year; and in 1604 an inalienable pension of 1,000*l.* annually was settled on her for life. In the latter year she was owner, among other lands, of the manor of Smallwood, in the county palatine of Chester, and she and her feoffees were plaintiffs in an action concerning manorial right against Edward Egerton, defendant. Touching which case King James wrote to the Earl of Derby, Chamberlain of the county, requesting him to be present in court, and with the advice of the Justices of Assize to take care that Lady Arabella be not injured. Chief Justice Popham, that potentate of whom Chamberlain remarks, in the edition of his Letters edited by the late Miss Williams, that he "persecutes poor venches out of all pity and mercy," subscribed an opinion to this letter, that it was "very reasonable." Three years later a grant was made to Arabella of all sums paid into the Exchequer from the lands of the Irish Earl of Ormond; and that she was not deficient in bravery and adornment of apparel, may be seen in a letter from Chamberlain to Carleton, in 1608, in which he speaks of a grand Sunday masque, given at Court, which was remarkable for the display of jewels and precious stones. One lady blazed in a hundred thousand pounds'

worth of this glittering vanity; but the letter-writer remarks that Lady Arabella excelled and exceeded her. "Economy," says the author, "cannot be numbered among the virtues of her Ladyship." Of Arabella's costly jewels we hear much subsequently. After her arrest, they were discovered upon and taken from her. They were consigned to the keeping of Sir William Bowyer and Sir Henry Yelverton; and they were, in September, 1611, ordered to be sold for the benefit of her creditors. Lady Arabella appears, however, to have succeeded in retaining some portion of these treasures, but only for them to fall into the hands of a gentleman-thief. In May, 1613, Sir William Waad was discharged from the Lieutenantcy of the Tower, for embezzling the jewels retained by the poor prisoner, and they passed, not to the owner, but to the Crown.

The least romantic but most business-like light in which this celebrated lady is seen is as a dealer in hides and strong drinks. Even while Seymour was furtively wooing her at Whitehall or at the house of a mutual friend in Fleet Street, she was transacting trade bargains with the King. At one time she desired to be permitted to import Irish hides into England, and to export 40,000 annually, on which she offered to pay poundage, and for the licence a fee of 50*l.* a year. She could enter also into good commercial grounds for the granting of such a licence, and she had friends to uphold her in her mercantile suit. Thus, in 1609, her kinsman, the Earl of Shrewsbury, wrote a letter of thanks to Lord Salisbury for his care in furthering certain profitable views of the lady touching the sale of wines in Ireland. He intimates that Arabella would be very much gratified by having granted to her the power, and all profit thence arising, of selling licences to brew and vend beer and ale in the same country. In November, 1609, she might have interrupted the warmest protestations of her youthful lover by exhibiting to him the warrant for the privilege thenceforth to be enjoyed by her, of nominating persons to sell wine, brandy and usquebaugh in the sister island. Her impatience that all the necessary warrants should pass the Great Seal shows what a mind she had for the material business of the world. In few persons have romance and matter-of-fact been so strongly blended. Even when she was sitting under the shadow of her great love catastrophe, the gentle Arabella had a thought for necessary business; and among her last proposals were, that she would surrender her grant with respect to the sale of wine and spirits in Ireland, on condition that her debts should be paid; that her allowances should be increased; and 1,000*l.* a year awarded her in place of the diet furnished to her and her attendants under warrant from the Earl of Salisbury. It was, doubtless, inferior diet to that which had previously been placed before her in her own residence at Puddle Wharf.—That sounds but a strange resting-place for a damsel of royal blood. But it was a well-enough locality at that time. Shakespeare's house was adjacent, and the King's Majesty's Wardrobe was close at hand. Ben Jonson named it the Abydos whose Sestos was at Bankside,—and even seventy years later Shadwell's Lucia exclaimed, "I had rather be Countess of Puddle-Dock than Queen of Sussex!"

We have said that any new light thrown on the story of Arabella would be acceptable to the public, but we cannot say that such light is to be found in this book. A few original papers are cited, but with no addition to our knowledge. Even in Disraeli's brief summary there is as much of the actual history of Arabella as, stripped of much extraneous matter

and samples of indifferent book-making, the public will find in this 'Life and Letters.' If there be anything new herein, it is in the impression they convey of the hypocrisy and craft of the lovers. After the report that the marriage was a plot and James was aroused to anger, they professed the greatest contrition, solemnly promised not to offend by carrying their love-making to actual marriage, straightway married in spite of the promise, and then assumed an air of astonishment that such a consummation could excite the King and alarm the Council. Seymour petitioned to be released from prison, but said no word in behalf of his wife. Arabella, with some humiliation, put on at times an air and tone of justification. The King waxed more angry, but the young people did not lack sympathizers; and they not only corresponded,—that is, Arabella wrote to Seymour,—but they occasionally met. When James ordered the lady to be carried to Durham, he thought he had checked all intercourse; but the lady fell sick, or, as we think, feigned to fall sick, on the road, and profited by the delay that ensued to arrange for an escape with Seymour and his friends. Dressed as a young cavalier, booted, spurred, and beplumed, she galloped down to the river side, and Seymour failing to be at the trysting-place, was compelled to set sail without him. The laggard made good his escape, but the lady was captured at sea, and was flung into the Tower, where James, with some affectation of goodwill, left her to neglect, decay, loss of reason, some wild thought of suicide, and finally death.

One would be apt to think that Seymour was as cold-hearted as his grandfather, the Earl of Hertford, whose love brought ruin and death to Katherine Grey, were it not for the fact that after his pardon and second marriage he named his first daughter after his first wife—Arabella Stuart. The author of these volumes seems to be altogether unaware, not only that the life of this lady has yet to be told, but that the terror and anxiety of James did not cease with Arabella's life. In 1617, there was a report that a child of this celebrated but unlucky marriage existed, and that it was born while Arabella was in ward at Sir Thomas Parry's house in Lambeth. Perhaps her sickness at Barnet on her way to Durham added strength to the report. Such a result of the union was so natural; if true, so perilous in the King's eyes to the quiet succession of his own line; if false, so easy to be made a source of annoyance to him and his heirs, that means were taken to "settle" this supplementary story of Seymour and Arabella. Seymour, on examination, could not say what might have happened during the time his wife was separated from him; and the male servants of the lady had no knowledge of the birth of a child. Anne Bradshaw, the waiting woman of Arabella at Lambeth, after being sought for all over England, was discovered in Derbyshire, and she deposed on oath that the Lady Arabella was never a mother. A statement of the facts was entered on the Council Register, and the nation as well as the Council seems to have been satisfied that to the united lines of Mary and Margaret Tudor, daughters of Henry the Seventh, no heir was born of the romantic marriage of William Seymour and Arabella Stuart. Her motto, *Pour parvenir j'endure*, was not illustrated in her life. She endured much, but did not attain the object she most desired.

*The Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey.* By the Rev. R. Willis. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

Professor Willis chose a noble subject when he set about to determine the site of one of the

most venerable, if not, as well may be, the oldest church in this island. To discover the graves of worthies so renowned as St. Gildas, St. Patrick, and St. Dunstan, (not to speak of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere, Edmund the Elder, Edmund Ironside, and Edgar,) is a splendid task.

Long ago, when the bright meres spread everywhere about the tors that now stud the level of Somersetshire, as one looks down from the old coast-line which is styled the Mendip Hills, there was a moderately firm piece of land, where Glastonbury stands. It was covered with trees and brambles, inaccessible except through, or over, water, resonant of wild fowl, wealthy in fish, and, as its name declares, not unfavoured in apple-harvest time. Thither, some thirty years after the death of Our Lord, so avers the legend, with which Mr. Willis deals rather roughly, came twelve of the disciples of St. Philip, then preaching in France, under the guidance of no less interesting a personage than Joseph of Arimathea. Folks say that Glastonbury is aguish and dull at the present hour; what it must have been in the old times when the "counsellor who had not consented to the deed" led his companions to the place, it is not difficult to surmise. There they built a wattled chapel, which the archangel Gabriel enjoined them to dedicate to the Virgin. Such an injunction is not singular; we remember how the archangel Michael, so late as the seventh century, commanded Wilfrid of York to do the like, which he did not do. Glastonbury was repeatedly favoured by revelations of this sort, as will appear. The twelve lived in the Avallonia until death took them, and the island became solitary again. In A.D. 166 the missionaries to King Lucius arrived at the spot, discovered the wicker church, and were miraculously informed of its original dedication; they in turn resided, and ultimately left twelve anchorites to occupy the dwellings of the primitive twelve, and serve the altar of that which was then, and long after, known as the *vetusta ecclesia*. The race of hermits was continued by election until three hundred years had passed, and St. Patrick came from Ireland, where he had been doing good work, and building churches, some of which, as Dr. Petrie showed, agreed very curiously with that at Glastonbury. At this time another church was built in stone, and dedicated to Christ and St. Peter and St. Paul, and the old church restored. St. Patrick introduced the regular cenobitic life, became abbot, ruled thirty-nine years, and was buried on the south of the ancient altar in 472. In 512 Gildas was buried, close to his predecessor. The monks of Glastonbury, long after, claimed to have received the relics of St. Hilda of Whitby, St. Aidan of Lindisfarne, Bede, and St. Dunstan, and were, especially with regard to the last, in constant hot water with other authorities on this subject. They appear to have been less scrupulous than usual in stealing relics, and made rather pitiful replies to Archbishop Warham and Edmer of Canterbury, who challenged them. St. David (*ob.* 546), proposing to dedicate the Old Church anew, was warned in a dream that the work was already done by Our Lord himself; therefore he built another church, and dedicated that to the Virgin. Thus far the legendary history establishes the fact,—that a wicker church was erected on the spot which is the scene of the tale; this is reported to be the earliest church in Britain; it was named the "Old Church," and dedicated to the Virgin. This is said to have been covered with lead by St. Paulinus, in the second quarter of the seventh century.

William of Malmesbury, the authority most

to be depended on in this matter, proves his good faith by evincing doubts of the legend of the interment of Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury. He tells us that King Ina built the Great Church (which is presumed to occupy the site of the larger edifice now standing to the eastward of the so-called Chapel of St. Joseph, connected with it by a sort of Galilee), and that there were several churches of divers dates on the spot in question. These were—1, the Old Church, which stood to the west of all the others, and was built by the original twelve disciples of Philip. To the east of this stood (2) that which St. David built, and was also dedicated to the Virgin. Still further to the east was (3) a church built by "settlers from the north part of Britain"; yet more to the east was (4) King Ina's church. This arrangement resembled the Greek manner in respect to the buildings being separate; obtained, we may note, in the rock-cut churches of Cappadocia, and such works as St. Mary's church at Treves. Here an ancient baptistery is said to have been employed; in both cases the works are side by side. The erection of churches to the east of older ones may be illustrated by the practice of those who made the rectangular addition to the Temple Church (another St. Mary's), London. Archbishop Cuthbert, in 740, built a church to the east of that which preceded it at Canterbury; this also was a baptistery as well as a tomb-house and court of justice.

In Alfred's time the Danes desolated the Abbey of Glastonbury. Dunstan restored it, and introduced the Benedictine Order into England at the same time. It remained wealthy when the Normans came, at whose time two churches only existed, as appears from Malmesbury's account: probably they had coalesced in that fashion after the Danish ravages. Other works in place of these were constructed by the early Norman abbots.

We should remark here, that, under the abbots who took possession by the Conquest, a residence at Glastonbury does not seem to have been of the pleasant sort. At any rate, such is the reader's conviction who recollects poor Ulfkyltel, the Saxon abbot of Croyland, who was (1075) sent into confinement because he had dared to inter the body of his patron, that unfortunate Earl Waltheof, the account of whose execution at Winchester is one of the most piteous we have read. Again, there was that fracas of 1083, which was provoked, says Florence of Worcester, by the unreasonable passion of the first Norman abbot, Thurstan of Caen (intruded 1082), for the music of William of Fécamp, and his hatred of the Gregorian chant, which the stupid monks would not abandon; "whereupon he suddenly broke into the chapter-house, at the head of an armed band of men-at-arms, one day when they least expected it, and pursued the terrified monks, who took refuge in the church, to the foot of the altar. The armed band pierced the cross and the images and shrines of the saints with darts and arrows, and even speared to death one of the monks as he was clinging to the altar; another was shot by arrows on the altar-steps; the rest, driven by necessity, defended themselves bravely with the benches and candlesticks of the church, and, although severely wounded, drove the soldiers out of the choir. Two of the monks were killed and fourteen wounded, and some of the soldiers also received wounds." The abbot was tried and found guilty of this wrong, sent back to Caen, but, afterwards, in the second William's time, purchased the abbacy, but wandered till death in misery. The monks were dispersed. It is amusing to find Vitalis describing this abbot as one of those whose flocks profited by them, also abusing him

roundly. He was one of Odo's *protégés*. Henry of Blois (abbot from 1126 till 1171), Bishop of Winchester, founder of St. Cross and architect of Romsey, was pre-eminent as a builder of domestic offices; the church itself, that is, the Great Church, was probably finished before his time. The Old Church, representative of the wicker edifice, was still distinct from its companion. A great fire consumed the whole monastery in 1184. Henry the Second commissioned his camerarius, Radulphus, son of King Stephen, nephew of Henry of Blois, to reconstruct the whole; "he completed the church of St. Mary in the place where, from the beginning, the *vetusta ecclesia* had stood, building it of squared stones of the most beautiful workmanship, omitting no possible ornament. It was dedicated by Reginald, Bishop of Bath, on St. Barnabas Day (June 11), A.D. 1186, *circa*; he repaired all the offices of the monastery, and, lastly, laid the foundations of the *ecclesia major*, 400 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth." So say Adam of Domerham and John of Glaston.

One of the objects of Prof. Willis's researches is to show that the work of Radulphus the Chamberlain, erected on the spot traditionally sacred to the Virgin, and consecrated of old by the wicker church, was also the Lady Chapel of the abbey. The principal difficulty lay in the declaration of Leland that at Glastonbury certain persons were buried on the north part of the choir "in the Chapel of St. Mary." It has been assumed that the choir thus referred to was that of the Great Church, and thus the matter is considered decided. Our author objects that the choir in question may have been that of the Lady Chapel itself, and that this is perfectly in accordance with the other evidence. There is another explanation which we may offer to the learned writer of 'The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral'; there may have been two chapels to the Virgin at Glastonbury, as there were at Canterbury in 1178, that is, the period now in hand, one of which was in the centre of the crypt, immediately beneath the altar of Christ in the choir above, and another on the north side of the church. There were, indeed, three altars to the Virgin at Canterbury after the Black Prince, on his marriage, endowed with the manor of Vauxhall the south transept of the crypt as a chantry with the same invocation, A.D. 1363. The crypt of Canterbury remained thus dedicated so late as Erasmus's visit. The duplicate invocation was kept up by Prior Goldston I. (1449-1468) when he erected that which is now known as "The Dean's Chapel," east of the "Martyrdom" at Canterbury.

Suffice it that Prof. Willis proves beyond all reasonable doubt that the existing Norman chapel, known as that of St. Joseph, is really the ancient Lady Chapel of Radulphus above mentioned. He adduces the authority of William of Worcester (1476) to show that the dimensions of both are the same; that it stood at the west end of the Great Church, and resembled it in other respects. The date, we may add, is exactly that which agrees with the existing architecture; the Temple Church, London, which was dedicated in 1185, nearly the same time, resembles this work in several details. With regard to the crypt of St. Joseph's Chapel, an element of the work which has puzzled many laymen, our author gives an explanation of its structure which is not only ingenious, but perfectly satisfactory. He believes it to have been formed at a comparatively recent time, by the simple process of digging out the interior of the Norman structure as low as the foundations, and laying a floor at the level of the old bench-table on the ancient wall, so as to completely destroy it

as a table; it became thus but a continuation of the new pavement; the evidence of the openings in the walls of the crypts, the doorways above, the steps and other details, is complete.

The "reason" for this seemingly extraordinary alteration may be found in the fact, that no evidence exists to show that, until the "revival" of the fourteenth century,—when so much was done to awaken the faith of the people, and new attractions supplied to the churches,—the legend of the interment of Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury had been allowed to sleep; William of Malmsbury, indeed, refers to it, but guardedly adding "it is reported" to the statement. It was, however, newly developed in the middle of the fourteenth century, and soon led to a necessity for providing greater space for the interment of persons who were attracted to the spot by its influence. Such is Prof. Willis's theory of the matter, which sufficiently explains the existence in a Norman chapel of the twelfth century of a crypt of the fifteenth century. Both were united by a Galilee porch of the thirteenth century to the Great Church, the magnificent ruins of which still exist. The examples of Durham Cathedral and the Saxon church at Canterbury agree with that of Glastonbury in having Lady chapels at their west ends.

With regard to the Great Church the author is almost as well able to interest his reader, the student, as he shows himself when treating of the chapel. Radulphus completed the Chapel of the Virgin and began its larger neighbour; the death of King Henry and the wars of Richard set the monks to work to obtain funds for the finishing of their church (it was not fewer than 119 years before it was dedicated). As a stimulant to this end, it may fairly be conceived that the monks produced the relics of St. Dunstan, averring, much to the disgust of the folks at Canterbury, that their predecessors had stolen the venerable bones in 1012, after the sack of the metropolitan city by the Danes. They pretended these treasures had been hidden, and were then (c. 1184) produced for the first time. It was in vain that they of Christ Church complained and threatened,—produced, so late as 1508, the greater part of the relics, and declared that they remained *in situ*. The answer of Glastonbury was, that, if any bones did remain at Canterbury which had once pertained to their own native townsman, they must be those which were left behind at what they styled the "translation" of the same. Not long after the production of the bones of St. Dunstan, those of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere were discovered, according to the information of the Welsh bards who sang to King Henry the Second at Menevia, where he waited for his army on the way to Ireland. Sixteen feet beneath the surface was discovered a hollowed oak, which, on being opened, was found to have two cavities, in one of which were the bones of a gigantic man, whose *tibia* reached the middle of the thigh of a living man, when placed together upright; in the smaller cavity lay the bones of a female, and a tress of flaxen hair. A monk, snatching at the last too hastily caused it to fall to dust. With these remains was a leaden plate, inscribed, "Here lies buried, in the island AVALONIA, the renowned King Arthur." The remains were placed in a chapel in the south aisle of the Great Church; later, they were deposited in a black marble mausoleum, divided, as before, and placed in the middle of the presbytery. There Edward the First and Eleanor of Castile saw them in 1276; the skulls were then left outside and the sarcophagus was placed before the high altar. Leland saw the tomb in the latter end of the fifteenth century.

Of detached points of interest connected with this Great Church let us add, that the famous clock, the "works" of which are still at Wells, was made by Peter Lightfoot, monk, and is the oldest recorded machine of the sort that strikes the hours with a count-wheel. It appears that Abbot Bere, the same who had to deal with Warham anent Dunstan's bones, "made the vault of the steeple in the transept, and under (it) two arches like St. Andrew's Cross, else it had fallen"; this indicates, of course, the erection of a low-pointed arch with an inverted arch above, precisely as we now see in a similar situation at Wells.

Prof. Willis has produced a valuable addition to our stock of architectural knowledge. Notwithstanding its technical nature, and that necessary neglect of "colour" which is proper to it, the work is constructed and treated in a manner which is at once so scientific and clear as to be readable by anybody.

#### *Life Incidents and Poetic Pictures.* By J. H. Powell. (Trübner & Co.)

Nor long since Mr. J. H. Powell was an authority in spiritual circles; but already he has fallen upon such evil times that, in the absence of disciples anxious to hear him lecture on electrobiology and the unseen world, he has found leisure to write the story of his life. Although "his aspirations are still in the way of the beautiful and the eternally true," we cannot commend the autobiography for any kind of wisdom or literary excellence; but as the personal revelations of a teacher are not without value for his pupils, and persons likely to become his pupils, his book will probably find readers, and may possibly do good. Over his grievances against former masters and overseers, and his vindictive expressions of contempt for workmen with whom he quarrelled, in the days when he was a factory operative, we advise no one to waste an idle hour; but to those who are curious about the "spiritual movement" and its leaders, Mr. Powell's testimony concerning his professional career will be a source of entertainment.

Unable to endure the society of workmen, Mr. Powell resolved to quit the life of factories, and start on his own account as a man of genius. To bring his intellectual mightiness face to face with the world, he started *Powell's Domestic Magazine*, of which he says—"With the exception of one or two contributions from literary friends, I contributed the whole matter myself, which merely consisted of literary compositions in prose and verse. I wrote model sketches, tales, &c., both sentimental and serio-comic." But though Mr. Powell could be his own editor and literary staff, he required the assistance of printers; and, like other vile conspirators against his social success, the printers whom he had the misfortune to employ pressed so eagerly for payment that *Powell's Magazine* was killed ere it had reached a third number. Missing the lesson of this literary disaster, he attributes the failure altogether to the selfishness of sordid compositors, and speaks with lively contempt of the "numbers of self-confident beings who prognosticated immediate failure for my magazine." Of these "self-confident beings" he remarks:—"There are plenty of this stamp, who measure other people's capacities by their own, and make numerous mistakes." Ordered by a county-court judge to pay a debt of 4*l.* to the printer of his magazine, Mr. Powell sought to raise the sum by borrowing small sums of his acquaintance. From a clergyman, to whom he applied in his trouble, he extracted a sovereign; but a certain dissenting minister, who, in the

applicant's hearing, "had preached about the humility and self-sacrificing spirit of Jesus," declined to lend him the required 20s. It is needless to say that Mr. Powell has a very low opinion of this dissenting minister, and holds him to be a ravening wolf in sheep's clothing. Broken in credit, but sustained by heroic self-confidence, Mr. Powell, on the death of his magazine, went into the electro-biological line of business. "Mr. S. came to my house often, and in a commiserating spirit said, 'Why don't you turn electro-biologist?' and he offered to instruct me in it. I thanked him, and the instruction was given. *I wish I could say it was strictly honest.*" Having thus received an introduction to the mysteries of electro-biology from an impostor, the author started as biologist on his own account in the opening days of 1861, when all the geese of the country were quacking about the "dear spirits," and "mystic communications with the unseen world." Upon the whole he succeeded in this line of life, finding a considerable number of fools ready to believe in his power, and to pay for interviews. Sometimes, however, he was treated with scandalous stinginess by his fashionable supporters. Notably was this the case at Eastbourne, where one "Mrs. T." sent for him to her house, caused him to mesmerize her daughter, and then rewarded him with cold chicken, instead of money. "The fowl," says Mr. Powell, recording this instance of unparalleled meanness, "was brought in, nevertheless. I sat for several minutes discussing the fowl and the probable fee for my services. I had a very short time to wait before a visitor entered, who was welcomed by Mrs. T. Almost in the same breath she desired the servant to open the hall-door for Mr. Powell. Of course I walked out, but not without feeling a keen sense of the cool effrontery of a person who could engage a professional man to alleviate pain and amuse her, and expect a piece of cold fowl to compensate for the exertion and loss of time." At Windsor, also, where he lectured to Etonians and great personages attached to the Court, Mr. Powell was treated with discourtesy by the school-boys, and with parsimony by H.R.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Of the Etonians he says, "They bestowed upon me some 'chaff,' with a plentiful supply of nutshells and orange-peel, until I succeeded in making one of their 'pals' drunk with water." Of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Professor of Electro-Biology observes, with equal pathos and dignity, "But alas! I hung upon a Prince's favours with too much confidence. He liberally took ten shillings' worth of tickets, which he distributed amongst the soldiers. But what right had I to feel annoyed? Had I not myself sought his highness's patronage? If I imagined a Prince would be princely in his acts, that was not the Prince's fault, who did not make my imagination. The 'bespeak' came off with a pecuniary loss to myself; but I have no reason to regret it, since I learned the folly of over-estimating even the virtues of a Prince." Thus are teachers rewarded in this world,—with cold chicken by ladies at Eastbourne, and a paltry half-sovereign at Windsor, from one whom Mr. Jeames would call "a rile puss'nage"!

Now that the "dear spirits" are no longer in demand with idlers who have more money than brains, and the prospects of Electro-Biology are gloomy, Mr. Powell is on the lookout for a lucrative vocation. What will become of him? Experience forbids us to hope that he will return to the ways of useful industry. A professional gentleman with "aspirations after the beautiful and the eternally true," cannot

be expected to soil his dainty hands with the labour of workshops. There is reason to fear that Mr. Powell will be heard of again as soon as a new delusion shall render foolish ladies willing to entertain lecturers of his calibre with compliments and cold chicken.

## NEW NOVELS.

*The True History of a Little Ragamuffin.* By James Greenwood. (Beeton.)

IN a story far longer and more elaborate than any of his previous works, Mr. James Greenwood here displays the special faculty which years since made him known as a delineator of the lowest classes of the London poor, and little more than a month ago produced the letters of "the amateur casual." To those who are not easily shocked by scenes of want, vice, and misery, 'The True History of a Little Ragamuffin' will yield no ordinary amusement; but it will prove by no means a diversion to those less robust readers who on opening a novel like to be entertained with the loves and prattle of drawing-rooms, the gossip of good society, and the frailties of well-bred sinners. Its actors are costermongers and thieves, tipping barrow-men and noisy Irish drabs, mud-larks and ruffians. The little ragamuffin, whose gloomy fortunes are minutely described, escapes from the brutal severities of an atrocious father, and the maniacal ferocity of a drunken step-mother, to wander about the streets of London by day, to sleep under the Adelphi arches by night, to consort with thieves and outcasts, to stave off famine by petty larceny, and, after recovering from fever in a London workhouse, to make new associates more dangerous, and, if possible, more abandoned than his first instructors in crime. With the exception of a parish doctor, who attends the little ragamuffin's mother when she expires from the combined effects of childbirth and her husband's barbarous treatment, and an hospital chaplain, who is introduced in one passage for the sake of dramatic contrast, the book contains scarcely a man with a clean face or decent reputation. Every scene reeks with physical disease and moral pollution. Two or three of the women, indeed, are not devoid of womanly qualities. Mrs. Winkship, for instance, the kindly old barrow-woman, who combines maternal tenderness for the Clerkenwell "kids" with inordinate love of juicy meats and hot rum-and-water, is an old creature for whom the untutored philanthropist would wish a long life of unbroken intoxication. Mrs. Winkship's ugly niece, the "boss-eyed" Martha, whose unlovely exterior is a subject of rude jest with the barrow-men and costermongers of Farringdon Market, in like manner represents the feminine virtue of her class. So also Mrs. Jim Ballisat, No. I, and a methodical workhouse nurse, are exceptions to the prevailing coarseness and heathenish temper of the society in which they move. But these persons, in whom a few faint traits of goodness are discernible, only heighten the effect of the unqualified wickedness that surrounds them.

But notwithstanding their painful features and certain qualities that are actually repulsive, the opening chapters of the story contain so many pathetic or highly comical illustrations of life in the lowest sections of London industry and vagabondage, that no reader whose intellectual palate can endure highly-seasoned and somewhat nauseous food will lay the book aside until he has perused at least two-thirds of the narrative. The introductory description of Frying-pan Alley, Turnmill Street, in the parish of Clerkenwell,—the portraits of the principal residents in that unsavoury passage,—the recital

of the events that made Polly Ballisat the unintentional betrayer of her husband's brother,—the account of her death and funeral,—are, in different ways, notable instances of artistic cleverness. The sternness and gloom of these earlier chapters are relieved by occasional flashes of merry humour which, in places, notwithstanding its brightness and genuine gaiety, seems to border on ferocious cynicism, because the topics on which it is exercised are so forcibly suggestive of mournful reflections. But the writer's strength is not fully shown until the little ragamuffin, after his flight from Frying-pan Alley, becomes the mate and "purdener" of two street Arabs, named Mouldy and Ripston. Since Defoe told the story of Colonel Jack's early experiences, there has appeared no such minutely graphic and terribly truthful picture of a London beggar-boy; and though the work of the older novelist is to be preferred for the realism of its most pathetic touches, we are inclined to think that Mr. Greenwood's tale is no less essentially truthful, and no less calculated to maintain a place amongst the literary illustrations of London poverty. Sometimes, in his anxiety to give distinctiveness to little Jim Ballisat and his two chums, Mr. Greenwood forgets the intellectual darkness of juvenile vagabondage, and makes them speak and think in a manner that accords neither with their age nor their necessary ignorance. Mud-larks and young thieves soon learn from experience the fickleness of Fortune; "in luck" and "out of luck" are expressions continually falling from their lips,—and, without doubt, Hope cheers them and "keeps them going," even as she animates much older and wiser wretches; but no street Arab ever philosophized on the vicissitudes of life in the following strain:—"It's all chancework. Sometimes it'll run as high as roast pork,—sittin' down to it, mind yer? not eatin' it goin' along—and another time it hain't a lump of bread from the time you turns out in the mornin' till you turns in again at night. It's all luck. Ah! but the best on it is, you never knows when the luck is goin' to change. It's that wot keeps the pluck in you. You thinks that your luck is dead out, and that it is no use expectin' it ever to come back again; you turns round a corner, and steps into it slap up to your neck." Coming from the author himself, this statement of the London beggar-boy's case would be no less truthful than humorous; but it is ridiculous to suppose that any street Arab knows enough about his own wretchedness, and reflects enough on his own experiences, to draw such a picture of his own life. Even less probable is it that a little Covent Garden prig, drawing a fine distinction between the inferior sway of Beadledom and the higher law of Bobbies, would exclaim contemptuously of the beadle's authority, "When did anybody hear of a cove bein' took afore the beaks at Bow Street for it? It's the beadle wot settles it. And wot's a beadle when the law looks at him? Why, he's frightened of a p'liceman hisself. 'Taint likely as the law would let a beadle settle thievin' cases,—now, is it?" The objection preferred against this speech may be repeated with regard to some of the best passages in the book, where Mr. Greenwood assigns his own droll thoughts to speakers with whose characters they are inconsistent.

Its length is the chief fault of the book; and as the narrative, from being totally devoid of plot, might have been wound up at almost any point without an appearance of abruptness, this error is inexcusable. After the little ragamuffin's escape from the workhouse authorities, the reader's interest in the story rapidly falls, and continues to diminish with every turn

of a new leaf. Barbarities and sufferings that make the blood curdle in the earlier chapters in no way influence the nerves when they are reproduced again and again in the later portions of the tale; and just at the point where the reader would, under any circumstances, grow weary of the grim entertainment, the author perceptibly loses power, and, relying upon imagination instead of personal knowledge, throws aside all care for probabilities and possibilities. Hence the concluding part is disfigured by more than one anachronism. Little Jim Ballisat's flight from Frying-pan Alley is said to have taken place nineteen years ago, and yet several months after that event he is represented as accompanying two resurrectionists, who, in the ordinary course of their business, exhume a body in a suburban churchyard. Resurrectionists in 1847! Their business had been stopped by Act of Parliament fifteen years before.

*Leighton Court: a Country House Story.* By Henry Kingsley. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE second chapter of Mr. Kingsley's first volume—a chapter containing no more than nine slight pages—introduces three county families and fifteen persons; and when the reader has fixed each unit of this "assemblée" on his mind, he has not made the acquaintance of one half of the people with whom the brief story is crowded. Then come perplexities occasioned by the want of harmony between the tone and position, the culture and conduct of the principal actors, who all move in those aristocratic circles from which novelists of the ultra-liberal section of the muscular school are wont to draw their heroes. Amongst minor peculiarities which distinguish the county gentry of Leighton Court from the county gentry of real life is the nervous care with which Mr. Kingsley's lords, ladies, baronets, and well-descended commoners avoid the use of the word "does." When ordinary mortals would say "he does not," or "she does not," or "it does not," these exalted personages say "he don't," or "she don't," or "it don't." Adopting what he believes to be the usage of high society, Mr. Henry Kingsley abuses the verb "to do" on every possible occasion when he is speaking in his own person. Another of his peculiarities is a droll and irritating use of the word *got*. "So she *got* very fond of the sport," he writes of Laura Seckerton, the heroine, "and if the pace *got* too great for her, there was nothing to prevent her riding home alone. Mr. Sponge, not to mention Mr. Jorrocks, *don't* make hunting tours in the West. . . . She *got* to love the people, she understood their wants, she excused their faults, and *got* more deeply than she was aware imbued with their superstitions."

The young lady who thus *got* imbued with the superstitions of the Western peasantry is the daughter of a courtly old baronet, and the *belle* of her district of Devonshire. Well born and carefully nurtured, Laura is presented to us as the author's ideal of a high-bred, gentle, generous, English girl. The pluck with which she rides to hounds is not more admirable than the zeal with which she studies English history under the guidance of Mr. Froude. But most ladies will be rather shocked on learning that this model young lady sneaks out of doors under a false pretext and visits her father's kennels in order that she may stare at a handsome young man who has been hired to act as "first whip" to the Leighton Court hounds; that she falls in love with this "wonderfully splendid young fellow, very young, so young as to be beardless, yet well-grown and graceful"; and that without having, in the first instance, taken any prudish

pains to conceal her passion, she allows him to see her admiration, and to approach her as servants are never permitted to approach young ladies. Eventually the lovers are married; but before this consummation of their wishes is brought about the "perfectly beautiful young" stableman is endowed with vast wealth and a family baronetcy, and is shown to have been making love in disguise whilst he condescended to be Sir Charles Seckerton's servant. But though these subsequent arrangements, together with the discovery, satisfy the demands of Devonshire society, they do not wipe out the stain from Laura's character; for when she fell in love with her father's menial, she was not aware of his true history. In other respects this charming heroine seems a less exemplary young woman than Mr. Kingsley would have us think her. Indeed, there are stern censors of feminine delinquencies who will prefer a charge of masculine coarseness against the maiden who does not hesitate to call her father's guests "gabies," who deals profusely in "biting sarcasms," and who on one occasion, after insulting Colonel Hilton, merely because he abstained from contradicting her foolish speeches, "banged and thwacked 'The Elk' into a canter, and pushed on to join her father and the huntsmen, leaving Colonel Hilton to fall back on the society of a talkative horse-doctor with a grievance against Lieutenant James." The horse which our gentle girl thus *bangs and thwacks* is a fine hunter, which, in one part of the book, is described as "elephantinely grazing," and in another passage is mentioned as "having burst into one of his *pachydermatous gallops*." Able to use her tongue as vigorously as her whip, Laura thus speaks her mind in a fit of anger to her dear friend, Maria Huxtable: "What you have been saying about me is so very impertinent and ridiculously false, that I shall not condescend to any explanation whatever. You have often taken my advice; this is the last time I shall ever offer it, and it is this—that you cross the river, go to your bedroom, and pray God to forgive you your wickedness. I have done with you. You told me a lie to-day, in saying that you were out. I thought till now it was the first; now I see it is the last of many—the very last." Can Mr. Henry Kingsley believe that when they fall out the girls of our aristocracy give the lie to each other in this fashion?

*Journal of Eugénie de Guérin.* Edited by G. S. Trebutien. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

To be popular in Paris a work of light literature must be either brilliant, vicious, or mildly devout. To create a sensation of the livelier sort it should be both brilliant and vicious; but in their religious tales the French prefer mildness to fervour; and so long as he is orthodox, they pardon an author for being vapid. Nay, they can scarcely be said to pardon him; for instead of regarding dullness as a fault, they deem it a valuable qualification in a moral writer. Whether the highly-seasoned tales of crime and passion, bound in primrose-tinted paper, and sold by the booksellers of the Palais Royal, may not in some measure be held accountable for the insipidity of the religious stories that are offered for sale on the same counters,—whether toleration and positive liking for the harmless inanity of 'Eugénie de Guérin' may not in many cases be referred to the nervous exhaustion wrought by intensely exciting and thoroughly impure works of fiction, are questions on which we will not enter. It is enough to say that, whilst the novelists of Paris pour forth stories, on the mere covers of which no English lady can look without blushing, they at

the same time produce moral tales which, in spite of almost every deficiency for which such works may be censured, are popular merely because they do not interest, and admired solely because they abstain from insulting decency. The heroine of the story which elicits these remarks doubtless appears an adorable angel to the world-loving loiterers on the Paris boulevards, who, when they sentimentalize over *absinthe* and cigarettes concerning sacred matters, like to persuade themselves that the religious life is a course of existence well suited to women who have lost their beauty and children who have not yet gained their wits, but is a career from which men of energy and brains are necessarily excluded. Eugénie's journal gives no domestic pictures that win the reader's fancy, portrays no characters that either reward or invite attention; but its colourless, flavourless entries inform us that she says her prayers, can weep over a dead bird, is liberal to mendicants, celebrates with prayer and fasting the anniversary of her sainted mother's death, and finds pleasure in gazing at the moon. It may not be supposed that the lady's diary is only a record of the more trivial incidents of her daily life; on the contrary, it is the register of her loftiest and most solemn thoughts, and the editor introduces it, not as a chronicle of small beer, but as a mirror in which the under-currents of a thoughtful woman's life may be seen. "I put down nothing here yesterday," says Eugénie, in one place; "better blank spaces than mere nullities, and they were all I should have had to say." Under date Nov. 21, 1834, this gentlewoman, bent on registering no "mere nullities," thus writes:—"This day began radiantly: a summer sun, a soft air that invited one to take a walk. Everything urged me to do so, but I only took two steps beyond the door, and stopped short at the sheep-stable to look at a white lamb that had just been born. I delight in seeing these tiny animals, which make us thank God for surrounding us with so many gentle creatures." Here is another entry:—"March 10. Oh, the beautiful moonbeam that has just fallen on the Gospel that I was reading!" This is the entire record for the day. Elsewhere, Eugénie writes—"I must record my happiness of yesterday, a very sweet, very pure happiness, a kiss from a poor creature to whom I was giving alms. That kiss seemed to my heart like a kiss given by God." Occasionally, the diarist stirs deeper feelings. Here, for instance, is a passage which no man of sensibility will read with dry eyes:—"28th. I have just escaped a sorrow; my little linnet was actually in the cat's claws when I entered my room. I saved it by giving a great cuff to the cat, who let it go. The bird was only frightened; then it felt so delighted at its deliverance that it began singing with all its might, as if to thank me and assure me that terror had not deprived it of its voice." Sometimes Eugénie becomes rapturous about the mysteries of immortality, and the joys of the future existence,—thus:—"There is a flea!—a flea in winter; it is a present from 'Trilby.' Indeed, it seems that in every season insects are devouring us, whether dead or alive; the least numerous of them being those we see; for our teeth, our skin, our whole body is, they say, full of them! Poor human body, to think of our soul having to dwell in such an abode! No wonder it finds little pleasure therein, so soon as it takes to reflecting about where it is! Oh! the glorious moment when it issues thence, when it enjoys life—heaven—God—the other world! Its amazement, I think, would resemble that of the chicken coming out of its shell, if only the chick had a soul."

This good and philosophic Eugénie is not less studious than devout; and amongst the

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books of her select library she mentions the 'Théâtre de Shakspeare,' 'Le Ministre de Wakefield,' par Goldsmith, and 'Le Voyage Sentimental de Sterne.' The exemplary lady does not favour her readers with any remarks respecting Sterne's flirtation with the chamber-maid.

**Early English-Latin Dictionary**—[*Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum Dictionarium Anglo-Latinus Princeps*, Auctore Fratre Galfrido, Grammatico Dicto. Circa A.D. 1440]. Edited by Albert Way. (Published by the Camden Society.)

YOUNG students of the present day hardly realize the fact that students of several hundred years ago were as clever as they are, and went through much the same sort of labour. Those older students suffered greater punishments for failure in carefulness, and experienced the same drudgery in trying to master elements or in endeavouring to get clear of tortuous Latin phrases. Then, as now, they found all aid, save the exact aid required, in Latin dictionaries, which are the despair of young folk who have not yet discovered the portentous difference between the nominative and accusative cases.

The first dictionary which helped British youth to comprehend the Latin with which they would have so much to do, if they intended to make a figure in the Church, the schools, or in diplomacy, must have been a new and most agreeable reality. Where that proto-dictionary has gone to, not the fine sense of all the antiquarian societies combined could now discover. But we have here the next good thing in that way, a copy of the first Anglo-Latin Dictionary that ever was printed. It was compiled by Galfridus, surnamed Grammaticus, a brother of the preaching friars of Norfolk, and of good repute with all scholars generally for his many labours in his peculiar vocation.

No doubt Galfridus profited by some of the manuscript dictionaries, or vocabularies rather, which had been compiled in the *scriptoria* of monasteries, by more or less capable monks for their altogether incapable brothers. The latter made sad havoc with the Gospels and Epistles which they had to read, and the "offices" which they had to celebrate. The putting together of a Latin letter, even in a debased, yet tolerably grammatical, Latinity, would have taxed their brain beyond its power. There were men high in ecclesiastical dignity, in this country, who, though skilled in many accomplishments, not without ready wit, not without reputation for holiness of life, yet could never attain to speaking Latin colloquially. They could, perhaps, construe a pastoral, an encyclical, or the lives of the saints; but the addressing of a few words of common-life references to a foreign ecclesiastic, more judiciously instructed, was altogether beyond their capability. These defects in Englishmen were sport to the Roman *curia*. Giraldu Cambrensis kept pope, cardinals, and a crowd of cowed and robed dignitaries in roars of laughter by imitating the execrable Latin of his own episcopal superior. In later days, we have had noble ecclesiastical scholars in the dead languages; but some of these have been hard put to it when they found themselves more willing than able to hold converse with foreign churchmen who could speak Latin as fluently as they could their mother-tongue, but to whom English was an unknown dialect. When the late amiable Canon Townsend—of the Durham Golden Canonry—went to Italy, in order to make a Protestant of the Holy Father, or, at least, to arrive at some proposition which

should lead to the establishment of a Universal Church, nothing so humiliated the worthy man, who thought complacently of his skill in the old Roman language, as the discovery that whenever he attempted to hold a Latin dialogue with a foreign priest, he was silenced after uttering half-a-dozen cut and dried phrases.

Thus, the inability is of ancient date, and had not much reformed itself in comparatively recent times. From the information which Mr. Way conveys to us, and from inferences which may be drawn from both his information and suggestions, we may conclude that the earliest constructors of Anglo-Latin vocabularies were simple-minded men, desirous to help young scholars forward, but not always as able as they were willing. They are, nevertheless, not without honour. If their vocabularies were very light in quantity of words, they were, at least, the seeds from which have sprung the huge dictionaries and the huger cyclopedias of the days in which we live. We may smile now at the few words which occupy the spaces between the first word under A and the last under Z, but there must be a beginning for all things. Each succeeding lexicographer, "drudge" as he was styled by Johnson, has added to the heap gathered by his predecessor. The repute of Johnson's own dictionary was made at a time when it excelled all that had gone before it; but it is the repute only which survives. It was so good that it still nominally lives. It is, however, so defective for modern requirements that 'Johnson's Dictionary' has to undergo the manipulation of editor after editor, who retrenches here and there, adds largely, and keeps his name in a modest type on the title-page, leaving the honour of larger capitals to the great "drudge," but for whose drudgery the latest "Johnson," or the dictionaries which are known by other names, could not have been compiled at all.

We may very well notice here, that men closely connected with the Church were not invariably the dictionary-compilers of the old manuscript period, or even of later times. In very early, and in comparatively late years, there were scholars who united two professions; they practised medicine and taught Latin and other branches of education to young gentlemen and ladies. There was far more of this going on than we are now aware of. The names, however, of some of these double practitioners are well known. Terrible they must have been in their double sense to such of the young folk as shammed illness in order to shirk lessons. By a touch of the pulse, a glance at the tongue, a look at the eye, and a couple of intelligible questions, the physician could pronounce on the competency of the pupil, and the daily teacher open or close his books. We have no means of knowing what the fee then was for daily lessons; even little princes and princesses had their tutors who only attended them in the morning. One would like to know what the *honorarium* was on those occasions; and whether, if the scholar was ill paid, the physician could earn his three nobles in five minutes!

The scholars and physicians, the friars and philosophers, who compiled the first dictionaries by inserting every word with which they were acquainted, put in not a few which would startle both prudery and propriety now. This was corrected in course of time; and by tracing this amendment we shall trace how the measure of modesty changed, if it was not amended, also. "I am glad, Doctor," said Mrs. Macaulay to Johnson, "to see that there are no naughty words in your dictionary."—"Then I see, Ma'am," replied Johnson, "that you have been looking for them!" But what was not "naughty" in the Doctor's time would be so accounted now,

and ordinarily accepted terms of the last century would be summarily rejected in this.

Abbé Gaume, Donoso Cortez, Cardinal Gousset, and the Comte de Montalembert, as everybody knows, set the fathers and the religious writers of the Middle Ages in every respect above the classic authors, and consider the cathedral at Rheims a finer work than St. Peter's. In like manner there were in the age of Galfridus, men who maintained that Papal letters were of a prettier Latinity than that of Virgil and Horace. What Jerome and Chrysostom thought of Church Latinity, we do not remember; but we do remember that they read Plautus in bed, as Luther did, and kept the copy under their pillows. Religious objections, however, influenced some of the old lexicographers, who lent little or no aid to students who would fain understand the classics. Such students, from whatever motives, would find no succour by appealing to the Dictionary of Galfridus, as here printed, with corrections, after Pynson. But it was doubtless of rare use to the English-speaking East Anglians, for whom it was especially compiled; and it is of great interest to those who now refer to it. We learn from the spelling of the words how the East Anglians uttered them; and we find that the polished people of the bygone time spoke in much the same fashion as the peasantry do now. We should not, if we respect antiquity, sneer at provincialisms, in accent at least. East Anglian lads and lasses have a twang upon their tongues and an echo in their throats which do not belong to Pall Mall, but which, nevertheless, is of as truly royal a quality as any word uttered there. The kings and thanes, the queens and noble matrons, the youths and maidens of days long before the Conquest, spoke in the same sounds, though perhaps the quality of these was somewhat refined, without being at all altered. In giving this evidence, the book now completed, with credit to the editor, addresses itself to the wide class of the merely curious; but, with its preface and annotations by Mr. Way, it will find an especially gratified public in all students of language and of literary history.

**Constitutionalism of the Future; or, Parliament the Mirror of the Nation.** By James Lorimer, Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh. (Edinburgh, Black.)

Prof. Lorimer is one of those Conservatives, steadily becoming more numerous, in whom the influence of Mr. Bright is scarcely less manifest than the influence of Mr. Disraeli, and who, whilst they reluctantly admit that a large proportion of the unrepresented multitude *must* be endowed with political privileges, would fain neutralize the effects of a liberal franchise by lateral extension, systems of plural voting, and other devices by which clever politicians desire to please the lower classes without materially altering the present balance of parties. In a speech delivered not long since at Bradford Mr. Bright expressed his desire for a "reform bill without tricks"; but Mr. Lorimer is of opinion that a "reform bill with tricks" is the reform bill for which men of education, enlightenment and property should raise their voices. The Professor finishes his treatise upon the atrocious aims of Radicalism, the inherent vices of Whiggism, and the necessary virtues of Toryism, with a scheme for what he is pleased to call a Dynamical Reform Bill, and a schedule showing the number of votes which would fall to each member of the community by the action of his Dynamical scheme. The projected measure would award one vote to adult citizenship; one vote to ten years' electoral experience; two

votes to twenty years' electoral experience; three votes to thirty years' electoral experience; one vote to political experience gained within the House of Commons and possessed by an ex-M.P.; one vote to the possession of such a qualification as would at present entitle an Englishman to vote for the election of a member, or to payment of income-tax on 50*l.*; two votes to payment on 200*l.*; three votes 500*l.*; four votes 1,000*l.*; five votes 2,000*l.*; six votes 3,000*l.*; eight votes 5,000*l.*; ten votes 10,000*l.*; one vote to proficiency in reading and writing; two votes to possession of a middle-class certificate of education; four votes to possession of a university degree of M.A. or B.A.; four votes to membership in the profession of divinity, law, or medicine. Thus, the Dynamic Bill would give in all fourteen votes to a barrister who had graduated in arts at a university, and, being between forty-one and fifty-one years of age, should possess 500*l.* a year,—i. e., he would have a vote as a citizen; two votes for his political age and experience; three votes by virtue of property; four votes for his education; four votes in consideration of his profession. Explaining the beautiful provisions of his scheme, Prof. Lorimer says—

"1. An ordinary rough, who had no other qualification except that he was a British subject, labouring under no disqualification, would thus have one vote. 2. If he attained to the age of fifty-one, and could read and write, he would have five votes. 3. If he got so far as to pass middle-class examination, and to pay income-tax on 200*l.* a year, he would have nine votes." Hence we infer that Prof. Lorimer is under an impression that ordinary roughs are sometimes educated men, living in decent houses and earning snug incomes of 200*l.* a year. "Unto this last" has Toryism come! What would the Duke of Wellington and Lord Eldon have said to the Tory who proposed to give nine votes to an ordinary rough—or even an extraordinary rough, possessing 200*l.* per annum! Every page of Prof. Lorimer's book contains food for laughter. Mr. John Boyd Kinnear having proposed a low educational test as the basis for a new Reform Bill, Prof. Lorimer has contrived to persuade himself that Mr. Kinnear "believes the political capacities of all men who can read a penny newspaper to be equal." Of the proposal for an educational test—a proposal which, by the by, he adopts in the Dynamic scheme—Mr. Lorimer thinks he has disposed by saying, with affected disdain, "it was impossible to predicate of him who could read a penny newspaper that he possessed no share of the capacity of him who could read the *Times*." What can the good man mean? But Mr. Lorimer has made one most important discovery. He has ascertained that Mr. John Stuart Mill is "half a Conservative." The electors of Westminster should put themselves in communication with Prof. Lorimer, who boasts that he is two halves of a Conservative—and a good deal more.

*Britton.* The French Text carefully revised, with an English Translation, Introduction and Notes, by Francis Morgan Nichols, M.A. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A scientific English lawyer must necessarily be a legal antiquary. Our laws are the growth of many centuries, and to understand their spirit we must study the system as it was ages ago, while its symmetry remained. In modern days it has been so hacked and hewed and twisted about, frequently by the unskilful hands of persons unacquainted with the character of the tree they were pruning, that the natural growth can hardly be traced in the confusion which these changes have produced.

But while there is no country in which the study of the monuments of early law is more important, there is, perhaps, none in which this study has been more neglected than in England. This fact is the more strange as all lawyers recognize the value and importance of such works as Glanvill, Bracton, Britton and Fleta; while in too many cases their knowledge of these books is gained only from the mention of them in Blackstone, whose Commentaries are often thought to be a sufficiently early foundation for legal studies.

Undoubtedly, the neglect of our ancient law treatises may partly be traced to the hurry which in these days pervades the study of the law, as it does almost every other pursuit. The industry of Parliament and the activity of our numerous Courts of Law and Equity, find the student so much occupation in mastering our annual crop of law reforms, and in digesting the reports of cases recently decided, that he has little time for studies which are apparently of a less practical character.

The principal reason, however, why these important monuments of our early jurisprudence are so little studied is, the very sufficient one, that they are not accessible in any form in which they can be consulted with rapidity and ease. The old French or Latin in which they are expressed often presents difficulties to any but a practised antiquary, and the impurities of the text are often such as to baffle for hours, or altogether, the ingenuity of the reader.

Having regard to the historical value of these documents, it might be expected that they would ere this have been edited and printed at the public expense. When we think of their legal value, those who are not well acquainted with the bodies which direct "the learned and honourable societies set apart for the study and practice of the law," might have expected that they would have expended some part of the funds of which, on occasions of pomp and ceremony, they are so lavish, in producing worthy editions of these important records.

The Government has done little in this direction, and the Benchers have done nothing. It was reserved to the editor of the present volumes, assisted by the Delegates of the Oxford Press, to wipe off a reproach under which English literature has hitherto laboured, by publishing a good edition of Britton.

Mr. Nichols has proceeded in a manner which shows that the work he has undertaken is "a labour he delights in." His first object was to obtain a pure text in the original language, and for this purpose he has made use of about twenty of the manuscripts preserved in the public libraries. One of the best of these MSS.—that in the library of Lambeth,—he was, by the kindness of the late Archbishop, enabled to collate in his own chambers, and he was also permitted by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College to keep during the whole time he was engaged in this work the MS. which belongs to that College. The editor has turned these advantages to the best account, and having an accurate knowledge of the language in which Britton is written, which is French of the thirteenth century, he has been able to furnish a text of remarkable accuracy. He has followed the text of the Lambeth MS., corrected by comparison with the other MSS., and occasionally with the texts of Bracton and Fleta. The various readings of the different copies are given, where they are not obviously corrupt; and where, from the fact that none of the manuscripts have afforded a satisfactory reading, the editor has been driven to conjectures, he has noted the fact, and given a collation of the different readings, so that the

reader may find any other solution of the difficulty which he can.

The English translation is printed below the original text, and occupies half of each page. The notes are short, but to the purpose. Amongst them will be found extracts from commentary upon Britton, which is contained in one of the manuscripts in the Cambridge University Library, and which would seem to be the work of a lawyer who was in practice at, or very soon after, the production of Britton. The editor has added a good Index.

For the information of those who are not acquainted with the character and scope of this early law treatise, we may mention that it seems to have been a codification of the laws of England, made under the express authority of Edward the First, of which, from its abrupt termination and from references occurring in parts of the work to passages which are not now existing, it is clear that some chapters have been lost. The importance of such a work, as bearing not only upon our legal, but also upon our social history, need not be pointed out.

In the Introduction to the present volumes the editor states his wish to proceed, after a short interval, to the publication of others of the early law treatises, and especially to edit Bracton. This last would be a most important work; and we trust that the reception of this publication may be such as to encourage Mr. Nichols in a course of labour for which he has shown himself singularly well qualified.

The production of these volumes in the excellent style in which they are placed before us must have been a work of considerable expense; and we conceive that the Delegates of the Oxford Press have been actuated rather by an honourable desire for the advancement of historic and legal learning than by any pecuniary considerations. We cannot foretell what the money results may be; but we can assure the Board of Delegates that they will receive thanks from all scholars for the work which they have so well performed. We trust that they may proceed in the course they have adopted, and that by their assistance the wish of Mr. Nichols may be fulfilled, to the great advantage of the public.

*Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrists. Being a System of Gymnastics, based on Anatomical Principles, for Developing and Strengthening the Muscles of the Hand, for Musical, Mechanical, and Medical Purposes.* With Diagrams. (Trübner & Co.)

WITH good reason Mr. Jackson asks how it comes that a generation, warmly interested in physical education, and prolific of devices for raising the human body to the fullness of its capabilities, has left it for him to originate a system of manual gymnastics. The circumstances which led him to turn his attention to the subject give additional interest to his proposals. Having taken his daughters to Germany for education, and more especially for musical education, Mr. Jackson witnessed, with natural sympathy, the physical fatigue and severe local pain to which musical practice subjected his children. In all the muscles of their hands, but more especially in their wrists and fingers, they endured such tortures as delicate girls often experience when they sit over school-room pianos, honestly and bravely endeavouring to acquire a command of the keys. Of several musical teachers he inquired whether they had no plan for strengthening the hands of weak children; and they, one and all, told him that the best means of overcoming

the difficulty was persevering exercise of the over-taxed muscles, and that the best kind of exercise was that of regular musical practice. "The chief difficulties," they said, "and impediments to be overcome in teaching the piano, the violin, and almost all other musical instruments, are muscular, and lie in the joints of the fingers and wrists, and the very best method of rendering them strong and flexible is frequently and perseveringly to move the fingers up and down on the instrument, preserving the hand in the same position. This movement, together with the usual finger-exercises, if continued for five or six years, and diligently carried out, is usually sufficient to render the joints and muscles of the fingers agile and flexible, and to bring the fingers generally into order." We are surprised that no one suggested any auxiliary discipline; for German as well as English pianists could be mentioned who have, for many years, been in the habit of making their pupils extend the fore-finger and thumb upon a table, until the two members are almost in one straight line. In like manner these instructors make their pupils open two fingers, and force them against the two sides of a table-corner, whereby the right angle of the table is made to act as a wedge, and force the fingers apart. These and other devices, familiar to all musical instructors and most pupils, are the first steps to such a system of finger gymnastics as Mr. Jackson recommends; and it is strange that he should not have heard of them.

Dissatisfied with the replies of the musical professors, Mr. Jackson went to the most famous gymnastic establishments of the continent, asking trainer after trainer for an efficient discipline for the hand. His conversations with the muscular professors were, in substance, just this:—"But, where are your gymnastic exercises for the fingers?" "We have none." "Why?" "We never thought of it." "But, they require them, surely, as much as or more than all." "It has never occurred to us; we did not know the fingers required gymnastics, and they have been entirely overlooked." Just so. The muscular trainers had overlooked the requirements of the hands, because those busy portions of the human frame, even in the cases of extremely indolent men, were supposed to have quite enough exercise, so far as health was concerned. The most idle men have an abundance of mischievous work provided for their hands by Satan. The laziest of human creatures is continually using his hands, though he has not heart or power to run fifty yards. Legs, arms, loins, backs, required special rules for exercise; but the gymnastic guides no more saw the necessity of arranging a system for fingers, which every one used, than they thought it incumbent on them to devise special exercise for the toes, when in these boot-wearing days no one, save professional dancers, cares to employ their full powers. It never occurred to the professors, that some of the busiest and most laborious hands were, above all, the hands which most stood in need of corrective and tonic discipline. Some mechanical employments are very injurious to naturally weak hands, and give rise to such muscular or nervous maladies as writer's cramp and scrivener's palsy. It frequently happens that a law-copyist, or other clerk, after playing his pen industriously for twenty years, becomes a victim of writer's cramp, and cannot write fifty words before a spasm deprives his hand of power, and makes him groan with anguish. In some of these cases of manual derangement the mischief is constitutional, and cannot be treated without medicines; in many cases, however, the

difficulty is altogether local, and may be overcome by gymnastic exercises that evoke the powers of long-disused muscles, thereby, at the same time, increasing the strength of the entire hand, and creating forces which act as restraints upon the muscles that one kind of exertion has rendered disproportionately and injuriously strong. Of course the time is not far distant when cases of this last-mentioned kind were treated as constitutional derangements; and even now, amongst the inglorious veterans of the medical stage, may be found grey-headed practitioners who, on being brought face to face with sufferers from writer's cramp, carry out towards their patients the order which Blucher gave his soldiers, in terms more vigorous than polite, when he ordered them to aim at the stomach. But of late years surgeons and physicians have been educated to appreciate the value of muscular practice in such cases.

Finding that no one had laid down a system of manual gymnastics, Mr. Jackson determined to occupy the vacant ground; and after due study of the anatomy of the wrist, fore-hand, and fingers, he arranged a series of exercises which the present book makes known to the public. The exercises are well calculated to achieve their purpose; and having examined and tested them, we strongly commend them to the notice of musical professors, and all persons intrusted with the care of children. Englishmen who care for physical education will do well to put themselves through Mr. Jackson's drill; and we are sure that no intelligent surgeon will read the drill-master's manual without approving its directions. In this last opinion we are supported by some well-reputed surgeons, attached to London hospitals, who have given their written testimony to the merit of the author's system, and whose commendatory letters are followed, at the end of the volume, by similar certificates from several of our foremost instrumental musicians.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Grammar of Heraldry; containing a Description of all the Principal Charges used in Armory, the Signification of Heraldic Terms, and the Rules to be observed in Blazoning and Marshaling. Together with the Armorial Bearings of all the Landed Gentry in England prior to the Sixteenth Century.* By John E. Cussans. (Longmans & Co.)

TIME was when he who could not read a coat-of-arms, an emblazoned shield, or the bearings in a book of heraldry, although he might be a gentleman, yet he was not of a gentlemanlike education. It was not every man who wore coat armour who was a gentleman, but he who could prove four quarters in his escutcheon, that is, whose ancestors for four generations had had the right of bearing them. Such gentlemen, lords of land, were of the nobility. Peers who could not yet prove those four descents were not so noble as the landholders who could. In such times there was a curiosity about the story told on shields of arms. In the present, there is much ignorance, for even gentlemen will sometimes talk of the *bar sinister* as the badge of illegitimacy! To remedy this, and other heraldic ignorance, Mr. Cussans has compiled a very useful little grammar; and it will be found valuable by all who have curiosity in the matter. Chesterfield, in the last century, called a herald a foolish man who was ignorant of his own foolish business; but the business which this grammar illustrates has flourished in nearly all countries, though it may have decayed in some. Milton has introduced us even to Satan's peerage; but he did not dream of the later one of the last century, when tipping was in vogue even in high places. "The Devil," said the public journals, "proposes to create an elective peerage in his dominions for the souls of British distillers, as a reward for their services."

Hood alone could have emblazoned the arms of the members of such a peerage.

*The Song Book: Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians.* Selected and arranged by John Hullah. (Macmillan & Co.)

ARE time and success making Mr. Hullah careless in authorship? We have been obliged to protest against certain omissions and commissions in his lately-published Lectures; and here we cannot pass without a word of remark his assertion that this "Song Book" "contains the majority of the best songs by deceased poets and musicians of Great Britain and Ireland." The "poets" have a small share in the volume, for it can hardly be denied that many of our best popular tunes go to jingles which merely deserve the name of rhyme,—vide "We be three poor mariners." "It was a frog in the well," "A poor beggar's daughter," and a hundred ditties besides, which, whatever be thought of their antiquarian curiosity, have no poetical merit. In itself, the collection is reasonably copious; without much pretence to choice research. There are inadvertencies to be noticed. Some of the versions of the Scotch airs are by no means the best that could have been selected. Some of the Irish songs, we fancy, have been noted down from the delivery of harpers, not of singers. We cannot admit that no good poetry prior to that of Talhaiarn exists in conjunction with Welsh melodies, recollecting the sonorous and sweet lyrics of Mrs. Hemans. Mr. Hullah's general observations on tradition in melody, &c. are sensible and ingenious; so, too, are many of the notes and annotations on the airs at the close of the volume. Further, it is compact and elegantly printed.

*The Facts of the Cotton Famine.* By John Watts, Ph.D. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THE existence of Mr. Arthur Arnold's "History of the Cotton Famine"—a most satisfactory book, published more than a year and a half since—makes it difficult to understand Dr. Watts's assurance that, "in producing this volume, his only motive has been to secure a reliable record of the main facts of the Cotton Famine." Using the abundant information which came to him in the discharge of official duties, Mr. Arnold recorded the minute details, as well as the main facts, of the Lancashire Distress; and the accuracy of his work, no less than its general sufficiency, has been admitted by persons best qualified to estimate its merits. Under these circumstances the necessity for Dr. Watts's labours was not clear, and his total silence with regard to Mr. Arnold is significant. The present volume contains an ingenious "Diagram of Fluctuations in the Number of Persons Relieved, either by the Guardians or the Local Committees, in Six of the Twenty-eight Unions, in the Distressed Cotton Manufacturing Districts;" and this is a feature of the work that deserves commendation.

*A Manual for the Classification, Training, and Education of the Feeble-minded, Imbecile, and Idiotic.* By Martin Duncan, M.B., and William Millard. (Longmans & Co.)

AN instructive book on a very painful subject is here offered to the public by two gentlemen, who have laboured with some success and perfect judgment at work that would soon dishearten philanthropists of merely average zeal and endurance. In an Appendix they publish a tabular statement of the proportions borne by pauper idiots, in each of the counties of England and the two grand divisions of Wales, to the entire populations of the respective districts. In Herefordshire, the proportion is 1 in 982; in Wiltshire, 1 in 995; in North Wales, 1 in 906; in Berkshire, 1 in 1,028; in Middlesex, 1 in 5,037. Middlesex is not the only county which appears to indicate that high wages and the social conditions of life in large towns diminish the number of idiots. The manufacturing and mining counties have a much smaller proportion of idiotic persons than the purely agricultural counties. Cambridgeshire has 1 pauper idiot in 1,551 persons; Devonshire, 1 in 1,596; Gloucestershire, 1 in 1,291; Huntingdonshire, 1 in 1,408; Somersetshire, 1 in 1,356; Suffolk, 1 in 1,397; and in other agricultural counties the idiots are even more numerous. On the other hand, the

idiotic population of Cornwall is 1 in 3,097; of Durham, 1 in 4,170; of Lancashire, 1 in 3,033; of Northumberland, 1 in 2,241; of Staffordshire, 1 in 2,502; of Warwickshire, 1 in 2,806; of Yorkshire, 1 in 2,328. These figures point to a field that should be investigated by professors of social science.

*David Hughes, M.A., and his Grammar School at Beaumaris.* By John Williams. (Bangor, Douglas.)

THIS pamphlet contains some notes drawn by the author from papers remaining in the hands of the trustees of the school above named, which are of considerable local interest; the documents enabled him to correct, he says, certain statements which appear in the Report of the Charity Commissioners, 1834, with regard to the estates of the school. The author has not looked far for the origin of the custom which obtains when the boys of Beaumaris School perambulate the boundaries of the borough. It is more difficult to account for their practice of cutting turves from the common, which, being placed on the crowns of the chief scholars, are borne to the porch of Llanistyn Church, when the assembly sings a hymn before entering that edifice; the last to enter are, it appears, the turf-bearers, who deposit their burthens on the earth outside, before going in to hear that service completed, which was begun at Beaumaris earlier in the day. Possibly, as David Hughes was a far-seeing man, he instituted this strange ceremony in order that the youth of Beaumaris might bear testimony against the shameful state of neglect into which Llanistyn Church has been suffered to fall. What the folks of the town will do when there is no longer a church to worship in, no longer a porch to stand at, we do not know; we know that St. Jestyn's Church is little better than a pigsty.

*L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle.* Par Louis Figuier. (Hachette & Co.)

OR the progress of scientific discovery, and of the practical applications of science in France, M. L. Figuier gives us a full and faithful record, and this being understood, his little work is an exceedingly useful one. Almost invariably, when he deals with the scientific labours of the year in other lands, he wanders from the truth, and often makes curious or serious mistakes. Dealing with astronomy in England, for example, the late President of the Astronomical Society is spoken of as Mr. Warren, Mr. W. De La Rue being apparently unknown to the compiler. Dr. Tyndall's researches on Heat receive but brief notice, and his discovery of Calorescence becomes "*la fluorescence inverse*," which the production of incandescence by dark heat rays in no respect resembles. The notice of the proceedings of the learned societies of France is executed with considerable care; and in a brief space M. Figuier has satisfactorily shown the results of their twelve months' labours. The '*Index Bibliographique*,' with short notices of the nature of the books, will also be found to be very useful.

*Les Trois Cadavres.* Par le Chevalier de Chatelain. (Rolandi.)

ABOUT a dozen pages of poem, and near to two dozen of advertisements and opinions of the press on the Chevalier's '*Fleurs des Bords du Rhin*,' puzzle us as to which is the bread and which is the loaf. If the '*opinions*' be essentially the book, we can say that the Chevalier is very well spoken of; and if the poem be what is submitted to the critics, we can add that the good report will probably not suffer diminution.

We have on our table *Travelling Sketches*, by Anthony Trollope, reprinted from the '*Pall Mall Gazette*' (Chapman & Hall).—*Seymour's Humorous Sketches*, comprising *Eighty-Six Caricature Etchings*, illustrated in Prose and Verse by Alfred Crowquill, New Edition, with a Descriptive List of the Plates, and a Biographical Notice of Robert Seymour, by Henry G. Bohn (Bohn).—*The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell*, including a *Fable for the Critics* (Beeton).—*The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell*, afterwards *Mistress Milton* (Hall).—*Life in a Workhouse*, by a Contributor to '*London Labour and London Poor*' (Penny Miscellany Office).—*Historical Acrostics*

from the *Norman Conquest to the Present Reign*, by M. L. B. (Bosworth). We have also the following Pamphlets: *The Newspaper Press Directory and Advertisers' Guide*, with the *Newspaper Map of the United Kingdom*, also a *Directory of Magazines, Reviews and Periodicals* (Mitchell).—*The Cambridge Year-Book and University Almanack*, for 1866, edited by William White (Rivingtons).—*The Bolton Almanack and Year-Book of Local and General Information*, for 1866 (Bolton, Bradbury).—*Classical Studies: their True Position and Value in Education*, by the Rev. Joshua Jones, M.A. (Longmans).—*L'Exposition Universelle de 1867; Guide de l'Exposant et du Visiteur: avec les Documents Officiels, un Plan et une Vue de l'Exposition* (Paris, Hachette).—*A Woman's Thoughts on the Education of Girls*, by Mrs. Roe (Pitman).—*The Negro and Jamaica*, by Commander Bedford Pim, R.N., a Paper read before the Anthropological Society of London, February 1, 1866 (Trübner).—*Life and Death in our Mines*, by Jabez Hogg.—*Great North Atlantic Telegraph Route* (Clowes).—*The Pestilence: Why Inflicted, its Duration and Desolating Character*, by James Biden (Gosport, Legg).—*The Cattle Plague*, by Lyon Playfair (Edinburgh, Edmonstone & Douglas).—*The Management of Farm Stock in Health and Disease, and more especially of Dairy Cows; to which are added some Practical Suggestions for the Prevention and Treatment of Rinderpest or Steppe Murrain, with Quotations from Eminent Writers on the Origin, Nature and Progress of its Outbreaks, since A.D. 847*, by A. Scottish Tenant-Farmer (Blackwood).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

*Æschylus. Prometheus*, trans. by Webster, 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
*Blunt's Rose Sinclair*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.  
*Bosquet's Excelsior*, 8vo. 18/ cl.  
*Carleton Grange*, by author of '*Abbot's Cleve*,' 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6  
*Chambers's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions*, 12mo. 4/6 bd.  
*Chambers's Readings in English Literature*, post 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
*Cumming's Old Testament Saints*, sq. 2/ cl.  
*Doudney's Recollections and Remains*, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
*Eastwood and Wright's Bible Word-Book*, 12mo. 5/6 cl.  
*Gange's The Cattle Plague*, with Reports, 8vo. 21/ cl.  
*Graham's The Curse of the Claverings*, 8vo. 1/ swd.  
*Grant's Memorabilia Ecclesiæ*, Vol. 1, 8vo. 9/ cl.  
*Headland and Bretz's St. Paul's Epistle to Galatians*, 8vo. 3/6  
*Macgregor's The Sabbath Question*, 12mo. 5/ cl.  
*Pattison's Diseases Peculiar to Women*, 8vo. 3/ cl.  
*Phillips's Physical Atlas for Beginners*, by Hughes, large sq. 9/6 cl.  
*Roberts's Sermons to a Village Congregation*, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
*Rosseter's First Book of Botany*, 8vo. 1/6 cl.  
*Rye's British Beetles*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
*Saint Meri*, by author of '*Gay Livingstone*,' 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6  
*Stowell's Sermons at Christ Church, Salford*, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
*Temporal Prosperity and Spiritual Decline*, 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
*Traits of American Humour*, ed. by Sam Slick, post 8vo. 5/ cl.  
*Trefry (Mrs. M. A. C.) Memorials of*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
*Vates's Land at Last*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.

#### WORKS AT WESTMINSTER.

RECENTLY we referred to the manner in which it is proposed to finish the west side of the Clock Tower at Westminster by panelling, in defect of the extension of the Parliament House on the north side of Palace Yard, on the site of the houses recently destroyed in Bridge Street, as originally intended by Sir C. Barry. The appearance of the new work will be made to harmonize with that which already exists; but the panelling will not be totally blind, inasmuch as openings will be made to the shaft which is within the tower. The great difficulty of dealing successfully with this part of the works arises from the difference of the levels of Bridge Street, descending from the bridge and Palace Yard, in front of Westminster Hall. We fear the means which Mr. E. M. Barry has had at command in treating this work will not wholly obviate the pit-like aspect of Palace Yard. These means are a bold and extremely handsome railing of iron, gilt and richly moulded, about six feet in height, standing on a base of stone two feet in height; this will extend along the whole side of Bridge Street, and be perforated by gates, having within, as on the west side also, a series of shrubberies; a sloping bank will favour the descent on the north side.

New works are now in hand for the erection of an arcade, designed in harmony with the Parliament House, but with more elegance of style. This will extend along the east side of Palace Yard, forming a new base to the building, and, by rising somewhat higher than the level of the roadway near the bridge, break the look of suddenness in the fall to which we have referred. The centre of this arcade is open, as a porch, having a statue on each side, to that portion of the Palace; at the same

time the arcade will supply a covered way for those who approach the new railway station, which is to be erected close to the north-west angle of the bridge, i.e. on the side of Bridge Street which is removed from Westminster Hall. A subway beneath the roadway will render communication easy and safe; this will be put in hand as soon as the railway works admit. The arcade will be in strict accordance with the almost universal precedent which is afforded by the most beautiful town-halls of the Low Countries; thus, that at Ypres once had an arcade at the base of its front; such is now the case with Les Halles at Bruges, the Hôtels de Ville at Brussels, Nuremberg, Brunswick, Audenaerde, &c. With regard to the station itself, Government has the power of compelling its design to be harmonious with that of the Palace of the Legislature. The buildings will probably inclose an open courtyard.

Sir C. Barry's original plan was to inclose Palace Yard on all sides, by extending the building, which, some day or other, must supplant the present Law Courts, to the corner of Bridge Street, where a large turreted entrance tower, of no great altitude, capped by a pyramid, would not only supply a much-needed element to the composition formed by the mass of buildings, but emphatically distinguish the Commons' entrance to the Houses by way of Westminster Hall, as that of royalty is distinguished by the Great Tower at the opposite end of the edifice. A very effective design for this addition was made by Sir C. Barry—see '*Report of the Office of Works*,' December 19, 1853, '*Parliamentary Proceedings*,' No. 333, Session 1855. It would have been desirable, on more accounts than one, to follow this, or some similar plan; the urgent and constant need of apartments for legislative and deliberative services costs the country an enormous sum annually, expended in renting dingy, dear, uncomfortable and dark offices in various parts of Westminster, which are hard to find, and scattered in a tiresome manner. These might have been conveniently placed about Palace Yard. For the present, at any rate, this is not to be.

In place of the railing now contemplated, Mr. E. M. Barry proposed a method of finishing the design which is decidedly preferable, and, while not costly, would be convenient in many ways. This was to construct an arcade, or rather two arcades, one above the other, the lower one to be on the level of Palace Yard, to remain open, and useful as standing room for the grooms and horses of members of Parliament, who are now by no means well accommodated in a wooden shed near the door of Westminster Hall. The upper arcade, on the level of Bridge Street, might have been open, and would have been exactly what is wanted in the neighbourhood as a place for the reception of statuary. This should have terminated in a turret at the south-west corner of Bridge Street. Considering how enormously costly is land near the Houses of Parliament, we cannot but think, as open spaces are not lacking there, that some use might have been made of the ground which is now to be devoted to shrubs, which, however bright and green they may be, do not conduce to architectural effect, or to an iron railing which, however finely designed, is not the most apt finish to Sir C. Barry's work, nor so convenient as an arcade.

#### STOP THIEF!

Paris, Feb. 19, 1866.  
MY attention has just been called to a correspondence that has appeared in your journal relative to the performance in America of a drama entitled '*Lost in London*,' and written by Mr. Watts Phillips, which the American journals and bills do not state. Mr. Watts Phillips, in his first letter, writes, what is perfectly true, that the copyright of that drama in London is my paid-for property; but he is slightly incorrect in other portions of his correspondence. The facts are simply these. A person in my employ, whom I refrained from prosecuting on account of his young family, among other acts of dishonesty, sold a copy of the above-named drama to an American actor, who brought it out in New York, under the title of '*Jessie Maclean*.' On my being informed of this, I requested Mr. John Sefton to stop its performance

by any means within his power, which was done. My purchased right was seriously interfered with in that instance, as it is now, though this seems to be rather lost sight of in the correspondence. Mr. John Sefton, who had realized independence through performing a character I instructed him in, in a drama of my writing called 'The Golden Farmer,' of which he purchased a printed copy, and before there was any acting-right for authors out of London, proposed, in grateful remembrance of the service I had rendered him, to act as my agent, for a consideration, in all matters of business connected with America, and did so with respect to the performance of 'The Fox-chase' there, and the engagement of Mr. John Owen, *without fee*. He accompanied Mr. Owen to England, and then suggested that I and other authors might possibly secure copyright in America, or at all events make money, by furnishing him with copies of our dramas intended to be produced in England, and producing them simultaneously in both countries, as novels are done now. With a view to serve Mr. Watts Phillips, I allowed him to have a copy of 'Lost in London,' but stipulating in my own right and interest, that it was not to be produced in America until acted by me in London, or on the same night, of which I would inform him, and the proceeds to be remitted for Mr. Watts Phillips, after deducting his per-centage. His saying that I gave him the piece is an evasion of the truth, for I owed him no favour, the reverse being the fact, and his causing the drama to be performed a direct violation of my stipulation, and a serious injury to the interest I have purchased in that piece. On my hearing the drama was being again performed in New York, I wrote strong letters to Mr. Wallack and Mr. Sefton, demanding its withdrawal, and threatening legal proceedings. Mr. Wallack sent me a full, proper, and gentlemanly reply; but from Mr. Sefton I have only received the following: "My dear friend Webster,—Received yours from Paris, which I shall answer fully by next mail. January 16, 1866."

Several mails have since arrived, but no other communication from Mr. John Sefton. I shall endeavour to ascertain if I cannot obtain legal remedy in America for the damage I have sustained by this scandalous transaction, originating in my apparently thankless endeavour to secure a right in dramatic authorship which the law of America does not allow if a drama is first published in this country. I respectfully submit that in this case "poor Pilgric" is, Yours obediently,

W. WEBSTER.

#### DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.

Hanley, Staffordshire, Feb. 20, 1866.

MANY of the readers of the *Athenæum* will doubtless have seen a letter in the *Times* calling attention to the discovery of numerous human skeletons in a field on the farm belonging to J. C. Adkins, Esq., at Millcote, near Stratford. The letter contained a kind of general invitation to scientific men to go down to Millcote and investigate the matter. Having seen in the local papers some brief accounts of the discovery, I determined, after reading this letter, to go to Millcote for the purpose of having a look at the skeletons. I was most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. Adkins, who, however, informed me that he had not authorized the writer of the letter above referred to to issue any such general invitation to scientific men, and that the greater number of the skeletons had been removed or re-buried during the excavations that were being made for gravel. Mr. Adkins, in the most obliging manner, in order not to disappoint me, ordered some more skeletons to be uncovered. I was present while this was being done, and I will briefly describe the situation in which they have been found.

Millcote is situated on the borders of Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, about two miles from Stratford-upon-Avon, and on an angle of land formed by the confluence of the Stour and the Avon. The field in which the bones have been found is a grass field, and has never been ploughed within Mr. Adkins's memory. It has been long remarked, however, that bones, supposed to be human, have been turned up when digging holes

for fences and for other purposes; but no idea was entertained that such bones existed in large numbers.

Two or three weeks ago it became necessary to remove the turf and alluvial soil in order to dig for gravel. This was done over a patch of ground of about 30 feet by 12, if I recollect aright. After digging to a depth of a foot or 18 inches, a large number of human bones was discovered, which had evidently been buried for many years. On further examination, it was found that these bones comprised complete skeletons, laid in regular order—due east and west, and closely packed side by side.

Having been examined by several surgeons, among others by Mr. Sands Cox, of Birmingham, they were pronounced to be male adult skeletons, belonging to men who had died, for the most part, in the prime of life. So much I heard from my host, and also that no coins, or weapons of any kind, or any articles either of pottery, flint, or any other material likely to throw light on the period when they were buried, had been found. No local tradition or history of any great battle in the immediate neighbourhood existed.

On proceeding to the spot where the excavations had been made, I found numerous bones, many of them in an excellent state of preservation: notably three thigh-bones, which had the ridges and processes for the attachment of muscles very strongly marked. In one the trochanter minor and ridges for the attachment of the adductor muscles were particularly prominent, and led me to infer that the former owner was a horseman.

Two skeletons were uncovered for me. In one the skull was imperfect, from the other I obtained a perfect skull. The skeleton was not more than a foot from the surface of the ground. The arms were crossed over the abdomen, as was the case with nearly all the others. I saw another skull, which I intended to have brought away with me, as it had received a violent blow on the posterior part, smashing in the occipital and part of the parietal bones; but it was unfortunately knocked to pieces by some careless visitors while the other skeletons were being uncovered. On my return to Hanley, I showed the skull to Dr. J. Barnard Davis, the author of 'Crania Britannica,' and he pronounced it to be an ordinary, well-formed English skull. I made a tolerably careful examination of the other bones, but found nothing peculiar about them. They were both well-formed male skeletons. The teeth, in most instances, I was informed, were in a very good state of preservation, and sound and complete. I saw not a vestige of any weapon.

A photograph of the skeletons as they appeared *in situ*, when first uncovered, was made by Mr. Ward, photographer of Stratford-upon-Avon. It completely bears out the description given to me of their appearance. The extent of ground occupied by these skeletons is not yet known with any degree of accuracy; but from bones having been found at other spots it is estimated that at least an acre is covered with them. If such should be the case, and they are buried as thickly elsewhere as they were in the portion of ground already uncovered, there must be upwards of 3,000. It is quite possible, however, that they may have been placed in large shallow trenches, and that the intervals between, upon which the earth thrown up would be placed while the bodies were buried, is not occupied. These are points which further examinations can alone decide.

The question of greatest interest connected with these skeletons is, to whom do they belong?

Without presuming to offer any positive opinion upon an historical subject which is quite out of my line, I may be allowed to suggest that the great battle of Evesham, between Prince Edward and Simon de Montfort, was fought in the neighbourhood. Immense slaughter took place among the defeated followers of the barons. One account represents that 5,000 Welshmen alone were killed, besides knights, demi-lances and English foot-soldiers.

Very large armies must have been engaged, and the line of battle must have been some miles long. Evesham is only ten miles from Millcote, and what is more likely than that a portion of the defeated

troops, flying along the Vale of Evesham, should be caught at the junction of the Stour and Avon, slaughtered, and buried there? It was from this direction that they expected reinforcements; and it is well known that the Earl of Leicester mistook the Prince's army at first for these reinforcements. A more careful research would be almost sure to discover some fragment of weapon, or some coin, which would decide the question at once.

I cannot conclude this brief account without bearing my humble testimony to the kindness, courtesy and hospitality of Mr. Adkins, to whom I was a perfect stranger, unknown even by name.

R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D.

#### THE FIRE OF LONDON.

A letter to Viscount Conway, which has just been discovered in the Record Office, gives so complete and lively a picture of the Great Fire that we think many persons will read it with interest. It is undated, but it was written evidently about September 8, 1666. We are indebted for the discovery, and the copy of this paper, to Mrs. Everett Green:—

"Alas, my Lord, London—all London almost within the walls, and some part of it which was without the walls—lies now in ashes. A most lamentable devouring fire began upon Sunday morning last, at one of the clock, at a baker's house in Pudding Lane, beyond the Bridge; immediately burned down all the new houses upon the Bridge, and left the old ones standing, and so came on into Thames Street, and went backwards towards the Tower, meeting with nothing by the way but old paper buildings, and the most combustible matter of tar, pitch, hemp, rosin and flax, which was all laid up thereabouts; so that in six hours it became a large stream of fire, at least a mile long; and could not possibly be approached or quenched. And that which contributed to the devastation was the extreme dryness of the season, which laid all the springs so low that no considerable quantity of water could be had, either in the pipes or conduits; and, above all, a most violent and tempestuous east wind, which had sometimes one point towards the north, then again a point towards the south, as if it had been sent on purpose to help the fire to execute upon the city the commission which it had from Heaven.

"From Thames Street it went up Fish Street Hill, into Canning Street, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Cornhill, Bartholomew Lane, Lothbury, Austin Friars and Broad Street northward, and likewise into Fenchurch Street and Lime Street, burning down all the churches, the Royal Exchange, and all the little lanes and alleys, as it went. From thence westward, it swept away Friday Street, Watling Street, Cheapside, Newgate Market and the Prison, Paternoster Row, St. Sepulchre's, and so up to Smithfield Bars, and down to Holborn Bridge. Also all Paul's Churchyard, the roof of Paul's Church, Ludgate Hill, part of Fleet Street, Blackfriars, Whitefriars, and all the Inner Temple, till it came to the Hall, a corner of which had taken fire, and was there most happily quenched, as likewise in Fleet Street, over against St. Dunstan's Church; else, for aught appears, it might have swept away Whitehall, and all the city of Westminster too, which is now left standing, together with all the suburbs, viz., the Strand, Covent Garden, Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn as far as the bridge, and all Hatton Garden, Clerkenwell, and St. John's Street.

"Of the City itself, from the Tower unto Temple Bar, remains only all Smithfield and St. Bartholomew's, Aldersgate Street and part of Broad Street, the fire being stopped there, before it came to Sir Eliab Harvey's, whose house, together with Sir John Shaw's and Gresham College, and so forward, are preserved; all Bishopsgate Street, Leadenhall Street, Duke's Place, and so to Aldgate.

"But 'tis fit your Lordship should know that all that is left, both of city and suburbs, is acknowledged, under God, to be wholly due to the King and Duke of York, who, when the citizens had abandoned [all] further care of the place, and were intent chiefly upon the preservation of their goods,

undertook the work themselves, and, with incredible magnanimity, rode up and down, giving orders for blowing up of houses with gunpowder, to make void spaces for the fire to die in, and standing still to see those orders executed, exposing their persons not only to the multitude, but to the very flames themselves, and the ruins of buildings ready to fall upon them; and sometimes labouring with their own hands to give example to others; for which the people do now pay them, as they ought to do, all possible reverence and admiration. The King proceeds to relieve daily all the poor people with infinite quantities of bread and cheese; and in this is truly God's vicegerent, that he does not only save from fire, but give life too.

"I believe there was never any such desolation by fire since the destruction of Jerusalem, nor will be till the last and general conflagration. Had your Lordship been at Kensington, you would have thought,—for five days together, for so long the fire lasted,—it had been Doomsday, and that the heavens themselves had been on fire; and the fearful cries and howlings of undone people did much increase the resemblance. My walks and gardens were almost covered with the ashes of papers, linen, &c., and pieces of ceiling and plaster-work, blown thither by the tempest.

"The loss is inestimable, and the consequence to all public and private affairs not presently imaginable, but in appearance very dreadful; yet I doubt not but the King and his people will be able to weather it out, though our enemies grow insolent upon it.

"The greatest part of the wealth is saved, the loss having chiefly fallen upon heavy goods, wine, tobacco, sugars, &c.; but all the money in specie, plate, jewels, &c. were sent into the Tower, where it now lies; and the Tower itself had been fired, but that it preserved itself by beating down the houses about it, playing continually with their cannon upon all that was fired, and so stopped the progress.

"So great was the general despair, that, when the fire was in the Temple, houses in the Strand, adjoining to Somerset House, were blown up, on purpose to save that house; and all men, both in city and suburbs, carried away their goods, all day and night, by carts, which were not to be had but at most inhuman prices. Your Lordship's servant in Queen Street made a shift to put some of your best chairs and fine goods into your rich coach, and sent for my horses to draw them to Kensington, where they now are.

"Without doubt, there was nothing of plot or design in all this, though the people would fain think otherwise. Some lay it upon the French and Dutch, and are ready to knock them all on the head, whosoever they meet them; others upon the fanatics, because it broke out so near the 3rd of September, their so celebrated day of triumph; others upon the Papists, because some of them are now said to be in arms; but 'tis no otherwise than as part of those militias which are, or ought to be, in a posture everywhere.

"All the stories of making and casting of fire-balls are found to be [mere] fictions when they are traced home; for that which was said to be thrown upon Dorset House was a fire-brand, seen by the Duke of York upon the Thames to be blown thither; and upon notice thereof given by His Highness, was for that time quenched. But there could be no plot without some time to form it in; and making so many parties to it, we must needs have had some kind of intelligence of it. Besides, no rising follows it, nor any army appears anywhere to second such a design. Above all, there hath been no attempt upon the King or Duke's person, which might easily have been executed had this been any effect of treason.

"Men begin now everywhere to recover their spirits again, and think of repairing the old and rebuilding a new city. I am told this day by Mr. Chicheley the City have sent to the King to desire a new model. Vaults are daily opened, wherein are found immense quantities of pepper, spices and wines, oils and sugars, &c., safe and untouched, though the houses were fired; but all the cloth laid in St. Faith's Church under Paul's is burnt. Gresham College is set apart for an

Exchange and Post Office. Leadenhall is to supply the uses of Guildhall; and without doubt, when the Parliament meets, as much will be done towards the restoring of the City, and in it of the kingdom, to its ancient lustre and esteem, as can be expected from the piety and policy of so dutiful an assembly.

"I find every man resolved never to submit to a base peace, what extremities soever we undergo; yet I see no man unwilling to hearken to a good one."

#### LIFE IN SPAIN.

LIFE in Bayonne is, of course, not strictly life in Spain; but what Gibraltar was in days gone by to the smuggler of Manchester and Sheffield goods Bayonne was thirty years since in a political sense. Here the Spanish patriot drew his first long breath while shaking his native dust or mud from off his feet; here, armed with spurious passports, the intriguers hatched their little plots, and incubated "*Pronunciamientos*." In this very Fonda of St. Etienne crowned heads, and heads that ought (in their own estimation) to have been crowned, have eaten, smoked and slept. Here the so-called "*Facciosos*" in the days of the Carlist struggle congregated, and then suddenly spread themselves out fan-like over the Pyrenees in the guise of shepherds, goatherds, *contrabandistas*, &c., and suddenly turned up at head-quarters as full-fledged *militarones*. Within sight of this hotel, years ago dwelt a little man acting as booking-clerk for the Spanish mails and diligences, a sharp-eyed, snuffy little man, wearing an old-fashioned pair of spectacles; very little glass, but a huge quantity of surrounding rim, they strode his nose as you see the same astride the nose of Don Antonio de Solis in his portrait gracing "*La Historia de Mexico*." This little man was a linguist, and terribly dodged a friend of mine at that time desirous to reach with all speed the head-quarters of Don Carlos: he spoke English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian; and I do believe that had an Irishman, a Welshman, a Chinese, or a Russian, presented himself, and desired to secure a seat in mail or dilly, our friend would have addressed him in his native tongue. But dilly, mail and little old man have one and all been pushed off the chess-board by ever-marching time and progress. We will hope that he did not live to see the carrying traffic transferred to the puffing monster which has shunted all dillies from the face of civilization. Bayonne is not a very lively *pueblo*; the population I should judge to be rather slow than otherwise—a cross between the rancid Burgalese and the mercenary Parisian. They say the bayonette was first manufactured here; if so, it is probably the only sharp thing it ever did manufacture. Perhaps the tedium of the route through La Mancha of France, Les Grandes Landes, tends with drenching rain to induce a non-favourable impression; still, with fine weather to back it, it is a melancholy place, a square and streets without carts, and rivers without boats. Since Biarritz has started an independent station, that traffic is deducted. Sauntering down the wooded walk on the river bank, I met one person and passed another, both buried apparently in contemplation. The Jewish element, not allowed, except in a "crystallized form," to inhabit Spanish soil, is in full force here; but I did not see one of that ill-used race with three hats upon his head. One of the twain walking by the river's bank was an Israelite; but he wore a hat like a Christian, and did not ask me to purchase sponge, lemons, or a pair of spectacles. In its day, a good deal of out-of-elbow as well as fully-ermined royalty has honoured Bayonne with its presence. This is called, I think, a commercial port; but the principal produce seem fish, cigars and soldiers; the latter is largely supplied, and apparently dying of what the immortal author of "*Sir Charles Grandison*" terms the "vapours." One jolly soldier I did see, and he was giving a farewell breakfast to two of his brother officers, before departing by the next train for Paris. History relates that Napoleon resided here, and received with great pomp Carlos of Spain, his lady, his son Ferdinand, and Godoy, when in the year 1808 those royal parties called in the assistance of the modern

Cesar to settle their family differences, which he did after the most approved legal fashion, saying to Charles and Ferdinand—

A shell for thee, and a shell for thee—  
The oyster is my Joseph's fee.

—The fish, however, did not agree with Joseph, and he had to retire into private life again, a happier if not a wiser man. Poor Spain! beginning with the measles of 1808, followed by the scarlet fever of the Peninsular War, and the whooping cough of Carlism, and a few fits of pronouncing, is it not wonderful that she finds hands to till her soil, much less money to pay debts injudiciously incurred upon Jewish terms? I now return to the Hotel St. Etienne; and after perusal of Mr. Sidney Yendys' epistle upon the hotels of Spain generally, and Burgos in particular, I am afraid I shall again be accused of gallantry in the remarks I am compelled in justice to make upon the fair hostess, who finds you food at all hours, and does not turn off the gas at twelve o'clock to the minute. Grumblers may grumble, and cynics may expend their gall and wormwood; but much of the pleasure of travel depends upon the treatment of "mine hostess." I feel myself justified, as a "father of eight," in making remarks upon the ladies, whether in the guise of Imperialism at the Grand Hotel, or comfortableism at the St. Etienne. Much of St. Etienne's glory has departed; few tourists stop here now on their way to Spain, and if the fair owner did not make her fortune before the giant Steam seized all travellers, and carried them express to Vitoria, Burgos, Valladolid, Avila, and Madrid, I am afraid she will not make it now. Cleanliness and reasonable comfort, added to reasonable charges, might be taken as the motto of the lady owner; chatty, civil, and full of news of those exciting times when the Civil War raged. By the way, talking of the Civil War, I remember a true story of a friend, and which is chronicled in a work of the period. After dodging our little sharp friend with the spectacles, he succeeded, after having dined well, in crossing the frontier, reached head-quarters in due course, and was immediately placed in command of a company. On the morrow, going into action, he found his soldiers armed with Brown Bess of a very poor quality; powder coarse and damp, but plenty of courage and spirit. After the first round the touch-holes became choked, and being without pickers, things assumed a rather serious complexion, when suddenly my friend remembered that he had pocketed a packet of toothpicks, the property of St. Etienne; these he served out to his men, and they blazed away at their enemies in good earnest, and history has chronicled the event as the Battle of the Toothpicks. A Protestant should speak respectfully of Bayonne, for D'Orthez, governor *temp.* Charles the Ninth, refused to obey the order to slay all the Protestants, and told the king that Bayonne contained good citizens and brave soldiers, but not one executioner. The principal square is surrounded by a colonnade, quite a refuge from sun and rain. Here the melancholy Bayonese smokes his solitary cigar, while he contemplates the groups of soldiers marching to and fro. Probably he is musing upon the expense of this glorious arm of defence, and thinks how much cheaper his tobacco would be if men would only mind their own business, and love their neighbours as themselves.

St. Etienne improves upon acquaintance, and so does the interesting landlady. The servants are civil, and, influenced probably by the sight of so much water close at hand, use it in conjunction with soap, and produce, as an artist would say, "an effect delightful to the eye," as well as pleasant to the nose. The architecture of Bayonne is of a mixed kind, and leans more in the direction of the useful than the ornamental. Time did not allow me to visit the cemetery where our friend "*El Cura Merino*" lies buried, far from his beloved *pueblo* of Villaviado. With a few more such modern Cids, probably King Joseph would never have inhabited the palace at Madrid, and no "*dos de Mayo*" have been written in blood upon the pages of Spain's history. There be those who date all the misfortunes and shortcomings of Spain from the day Napoleon turned his eyes Iberia-wards. Certainly,

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reading her history with impartiality, she has suffered much since then. Napoleon's promenades and Louis Philippe's Spanish marriages were bitter pills for Spain. Louis the Astute, however, was tricked when he married his son to the "gay, lively, and handsome Infanta Luisa," so like mamma, and the "precocious, but somewhat careworn and sickly girl," so like her father, to her cousin. Isabella was expected to die, or to have no children; but she lives, and is mother of a sufficiently numerous progeny to prevent any alarm of French blood holding the Spanish sceptre. Bear in mind that most of the scandal set afloat concerning the Queen of Spain is traceable to French sources. It may be true, but at any rate one would not object to other sources of information rather than Parisian exclusively. But I conclude my Life in Spain here, feeling that I have filled much valuable space with profitless gossip. F. W. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Gladstone, our readers will be glad to hear, has consented to restore the Chapter House, Westminster, at the public cost; on the proper ground of the edifice being a great public monument, intimately connected with our civil history. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, though his balance is smaller than many persons infer, met the Committee more than half-way; for he took the case wholly on its merits, adopting the proposal without the formality of receiving a deputation.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Archaeological Congress in London, in July. In addition to other arrangements announced last week, we may state, that the Dean of Westminster will probably give an historical account of the Abbey of which he is the head,—that Mr. Gilbert Scott will describe the structure,—and that Prof. Westmacott will give an account of the monuments. It is likely that Prof. Willis will describe the architectural features of Eton College. Mr. Hepworth Dixon will give a descriptive and historical account of the Tower of London. Dr. Keller, of Zurich, and Mr. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, will probably attend as representatives of Continental archaeologists.

Dr. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has, we hear, got together facts that throw new light on that dark chapter of our history in which is described the first campaign of Aulus Plautius in Britain.

Among the great improvements which Mr. Gladstone contemplates is that of carrying out the grand idea of erecting a Patent Office and a Museum of Natural History in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park. This was a part of the Prince Consort's plan. If Parliament will vote the funds, we shall make a beginning of reform with the British Museum; removing Prof. Owen and his collections to Kensington Gore.

It is understood that Government are about to introduce important changes into the Queen's University in Ireland. The object is to enable Catholic students to take their degrees in Dublin. It is said, on what appears to be good authority, that the changes in prospect are such as to satisfy the Catholic bishops and clergy.

The third report from Capt. Wilson (given in another column) adds to the evidence in favour of Tel Hum being the actual site of Capernaum. The White Synagogue has been dug about, and its plan and ornaments have been copied: there is scarcely any doubt that this edifice is the identical Greek synagogue built by the Roman officer. If so, it is one of the structures in which Christ actually prayed and taught—the only one now to be traced. The interest attaching to it is therefore of the most solemn kind. Khan Minyeh proves to be a modern mound. Actual observation is destroying all poor Robinson's "improvements" on our sacred geography.

Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, the author of the 'History of Kent,' has offered to bequeath to the Crystal Palace Company his MSS., engravings and library. Among the MSS. is a History of Oxfordshire, by John Dunkin. Amongst the engravings are the Harcourt Collections of Oxford Almanacs,

and the drawings made by Mr. E. L. Williams for the History of Oxfordshire. Mr. A. J. Dunkin requires that the bequest shall be styled the "Dunkin Collection," and shall be always open to students and visitors. Should the conditions not be observed, or should the Crystal Palace Company be dissolved, the collections are to become the property of the Trustees of the British Museum.

The Rev. Dr. Margoliouth has a work in the press on Abyssinia.

Mr. James Greenwood—the Lambeth Amateur "Casual"—is about to contribute a series of 'Starlight Readings' to the *Evening Star*; descriptions of queer spots and strange phases of life in the dark places of London.

On Tuesday last, at the ripe old age of eighty-one, died John Thompson, who for more than half a century ranked at the head of British wood-engravers. He was the pupil of Branstons, and was much associated with the late William Harvey in the engraving of his drawings. Most of Stothard's delightful fancies were engraved by him; so were the whole of the cuts of Mulready's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Maclean's Britannia on the Bank of England notes was his work; and he spent more than five months in cutting in relief on brass the postage-stamp designed by Mulready. The principal illustrations, if not the whole of them, of Yarrell's works on Natural History were engraved by him. All his life he was a real artist in his work, and never became a mere manufacturer of woodcuts. During his lifetime he presented to the South Kensington Museum a fine and complete series of illustrations of the art of wood-engraving, and for some years directed the class of female students of wood-engraving of the Art-School at Kensington.

Book-collectors have lost a very useful agent in John Gray Bell, of Manchester; a tradesman who was also a man of letters, as many scholars in the north of England can testify. He died on Friday, last week, Feb. 16th.

The Post-Office London Directory for 1866 has been issued by Messrs. Kelly & Co. This wonderful compilation has so many merits that we scarcely like to hint at a minor fault. But the defect is one which may easily be remedied; we allude to the date of the Preface. In this volume it is December 1865; from which a reader might infer that all changes of address would be given up to that date in their proper place; but such is certainly not the case. We turn at once to changes made in September, within our own knowledge; some of these are noticed in the list of alterations, while others are not. Now, to prevent errors on the part of persons using this book, the Preface should be dated at the time when the body of the work is printed off. It is a small reform, and we commend it to Messrs. Kelly & Co.'s consideration in future issues.

Messrs. Dean & Son have put forth their new edition of 'Debre's Illustrated Peerage' and 'Baronetage,' two handy and useful volumes of reference. The information is brought down to the latest date.

Among the noble uses to which female genius may be put is that of watching and copying the subtle changes which pass over the face of Nature. Miss Beckly, a daughter of the mechanical assistant at Kew, is thus employed; her special field of observation being the sun, all the changes on which she records from day to day by means of his light. During the day she watches for opportunities for photographing the sun, with that patience for which the sex is distinguished; and we have the authority of our President of the Astronomical Society for saying that she never lets an opportunity escape her. It is extraordinary that even on very cloudy days, between gaps of cloud, when it would be imagined that it was almost impossible to get a photograph, yet there is always a record at Kew.

The Report of the Directors of Mudie's Select Library Company, presented at the Second Ordinary General Meeting, on Thursday last, announced that the balance resulting from the year's trading is 7,050l. 6s. 11d. An interim dividend, at the rate

of 7½ per cent. per annum, was paid in August, absorbing 3,204l. 11s. 3d.; and a further dividend at the same rate is now recommended. The balance, 610l. 17s. 11d., the Directors suggest should be carried forward to next account. The Directors say, in conclusion, "It would have gratified the Board had the amount at their disposal for dividend been larger; but they believe the shareholders will approve their policy in placing in the library, for the use of the subscribers, as large a supply of the better and more popular class of literature as the means at their disposal enables them to do, reserving, from the current revenue, only sufficient for the most moderate dividend."

The medical officer of Marylebone parish, in his recent Report, suggests that the tombstones in the parochial burial-ground on the north side of Paddington Street, which is about an acre and a half in extent, should be levelled, like those in St. Margaret's churchyard, Westminster, and the space made available for the recreation of children in that closely-packed district. We add, why not?

The authorities in Nottingham have resolved to construct a subway for the reception of gas- and water-pipes in a street now forming in the centre of the town. This is the third work of the kind now existing in Nottingham.

Another old cathedral—St. David's—is in peril. The "restorer" has fixed his eye upon it, and subscriptions are being raised for operations. It is time that the public should understand the impossibility of making an old thing look new without sacrificing at once its venerableness and its peculiar beauty. We entreat all persons who may be asked for subscriptions to bear in mind that it is impossible for any carver, however deft or patient, to restore the beauty of that architectonic sculpture upon which so much of the loveliness of old work depends. It is irrefutable that the skill of the first artist was displayed upon the surface of his sculptures and that surface cannot be recovered; also, that no modern, boast he as much as he will, can carve in a manner which approaches the old fashion; it is not likely such can be the case for some generations to come. Moreover, if he could carve as well as his predecessor, it would be better to replace old work with new, and preserve the former for its own sake. We are wasting the remains of that most precious legacy of Art which time and ignorance have spared, and doing so more ruthlessly and unwisely than ever. Of old the vulgar destroyed the most beautiful works when they stood in the way of any whim; but, where not obstructive, the old work was generally left. We destroy more thoroughly because we *sophisticate*. Needful works of reparation and preservation are all that can be honestly done. Put new work wherever it is needed, new roofs in place of old ones, or examples of debased construction, sustain weak walls, and repair the wounds of recent ignorance whenever that can be done without inflicting newer wounds, and do all this without disguise in the best manner we can; but let there be no scraping, no "picking out," no "touching up." These processes are simply ruinous impositions, the effect of which will ere long fill our minds with sorrow and shame.

We hear from Calcutta that the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which, since its establishment by Sir William Jones, has done good service to the science, art and literature of India by its meetings and the publication of papers and proceedings in its *Journal*, has arranged to transfer its museum and collections of all kinds to the Indian Government, who are to use them as the basis of a Royal Museum on a grand scale, and provide for the whole a suitable building. We trust that by this transfer the Society does not intend to abate its own usefulness and activity.

On the 4th of January Dr. L. Tietjen, of the Observatory of Berlin, whilst observing the 85th small ultra-zodiacal planet, which was discovered in America, in September last, by Mr. Dolman, made the discovery of another, the 86th, belonging to this remarkable series of planets, which have been found during the present century between Mars and Jupiter.

A crystallized mass of gold, weighing 201 ounces, has recently engaged the attention of mineralogists

in New York, to which city it was sent from El Dorado county, California. The crystals, mostly imperfect, are strangely grouped, and have some peculiarities which are worth studying. The value, as estimated in New York, is 4,000 dollars.

Students interested in the geology of California will be glad to learn that a thick octavo volume has been published by authority of the Californian Legislature, containing a report of progress and synopsis of field-work in the Geological Survey of the State, from 1860 to 1864. It purports to be the first volume of a series; and, judging from its contents, geologists will have no reason to complain that they cannot get full particulars of the interesting subject on which it treats.

Some readers will remember that, during the laying of the Atlantic cable last year, a number of suggestions and speculations were offered as to the cause of failure. One of the most plausible was a magnetic storm; and this is now supported by an American telegraphist, who, having made observations on the effect of the aurora on 100 miles of wire, is led to the conclusion that, on some occasions, the "auroral energy" is equal to more than thirty-two million horse-power for each cubic mile of space. In communicating his observations to the *American Journal of Sciences and Arts*, he remarks: "When we remember that the effects of this aurora, or magnetic storm, were felt in England, as noticed by Mr. Airy, and probably upon the Atlantic cable then being laid, we can, in some degree, realize what mighty energies may be at play around us, and yet their effects be as harmless as the silvery moonbeams."

A remarkable instance of the conversion of mechanical motion into heat is recorded in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* (Boston). A turbine working in a race led from the Merrimac river, and supplying the motive power to one of the Lowell cotton factories, was observed to be irregular in its motion. On examination it appeared that the "steady-pin," at the lower end of the shaft, made of steel two and a half inches diameter, and working in a box of case-hardened iron, was actually fused, although it had been constantly plunged in the race, through which seventy-five cubic feet of water rushed every second—4,500 feet per minute. The pin and portions of the iron box were exhibited at a meeting of the Academy, and on each the signs of fusion were clearly apparent. The moving power of a turbine is known to be great; but here we see it converted into heat, which, in defiance of the rapid stream of water, rose to the temperature of the welding point of iron. That heat is but a mode of motion is a question that has worthily occupied the attention of Dr. Joule and other mechanical philosophers, and to them we commend this new and striking illustration.

At a recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society, it was stated that the native Flora of Pennsylvania was rapidly yielding to the inroads of a foreign Flora. Plants which one of the leading botanists in the United States had described as rare were becoming plentiful, and had taken possession of the valley of the Susquehanna. Numerous plants, not indigenous, had appeared in the yard of the convict prison at Philadelphia. In this instance, the strangers were supposed to have been introduced in the wool brought in for manufacture by the convicts; but the change of the Flora on the large scale was attributed to the spread of railways; and some of the botanists present at the meeting expressed their opinion that the "foreign" Flora would supplant the native in a comparatively short period.

Engraving upon glass has hitherto been, not unfrequently, effected by the use of fluorine acid, which often produced dangerous wounds, when by accident it came in contact with the skin of the workmen. M. Henri Sainte-Claire Deville has recently exhibited to the Academy of Sciences of Paris some very fine examples of glass-engraving executed by means of a solution of the fluoride of calcium in hydrochloric acid, with which there is no such danger. The results obtained by this method are said to be exceedingly satisfactory.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

Will Close on Saturday, March 17.  
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East. Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; On dark days the Gallery is lighted by gas.  
WILLIAM GALLUP, Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday, March 3.  
WINTER EXHIBITION.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
LEON LEFEVRE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—The EXHIBITION of the Works of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 10 till Dusk.—Gallery of the Architectural Exhibition, 8, Conduit Street, Regent Street.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The Exhibition is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. On Dark Days at 1s. till Dusk the Gallery is lighted by Gas.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
WALTER SEVERN, } Hon. Secs.  
GEORGE L. HALL, }

MR. MORRY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Leader—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—P. Naumy, R.A.—Henri Drayton, Esq., assisted by Madame Willey, will give his new Musical version of 'Robinson Crusoe,'—Holme's 'Torpedos,'—The Terrestrial globe—'Charming Fairy Tales,'—M. G. W. J. Hardy.—John Ford—Henriette Browne—Frere—Ruizperez—Brillouin, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New Optical Lecture, by Professor J. H. Pepper, entitled 'Half-hours with Sir David Brewster,' in which will be introduced various wonderful optical illusions, J. H. Pepper and T. Tobin, joint inventors, Henri Drayton, Esq., assisted by Madame Willey, will give his new Musical version of 'Robinson Crusoe,'—Holme's 'Torpedos,'—The Terrestrial globe—'Charming Fairy Tales,'—M. G. W. J. Hardy.—John Ford—Henriette Browne—Frere—Ruizperez—Brillouin, &c.—Admission, 1s. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 15.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following paper was read: 'Further Observations on the Spectra of some of the Nebulae, with a Mode of determining the Brightness of these Bodies,' by Mr. W. Huggins.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 12.—Warren De La Rue, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. T. G. Rylands, the Rev. A. W. Deey, Mr. F. R. Hughes, the Hon. J. W. Strutt, and Capt. C. T. Carne, R.N., were elected Fellows.—'Proposition for a Telescope on the Andes,' by Lieut. E. D. Ashe.—'On the Stars within the Trapezium of the Nebula of Orion,' by Mr. W. Huggins.—'Note regarding the Decrease of Actinic Effect near the Circumference of the Sun, as shown by the Kew Pictures,' by Messrs. Warren De La Rue, Stewart, and Loewy.—'A Comparison of the Kew Results of Observations on Sun Spots with those of Hofrath Schwabe, in Dessau, for the Year 1865,' by Messrs. Warren De La Rue, Stewart, and Loewy.—'On a New Method of Mounting Silvered Glass Specula and Diagonal Mirrors in Reflecting Telescopes,' by Mr. J. Browning.—'Observations and Elements of the Comet of December 9, 1865,' by Prof. Donati.—'Occultation of 115 Tauri by the Moon,' by Mr. C. G. Talmage.—'Observations of  $\eta$  Argus,' by Mr. J. Tebbutt, jun.—'Elements of Comet I. 1865,' by Mr. J. Tebbutt, jun.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 16.—Annual General Meeting.—W. J. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Reports of the Council, of the Library and Museum Committee, and of the Auditors. The increase in the numbers of the Society and the flourishing condition of the Society's finances were stated to be very satisfactory.—The President announced the award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to Sir C. Lyell, Bart., and the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to Mr. H. Woodward, to assist him in carrying on his researches on the Fossil Crustacea, and placed it, together with a diploma to that effect, in the hands of that gentleman.—The President read his Anniversary Address.—The ballot for the Council and Officers was taken, and the following were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. W. Smyth, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., Prof. T. H. Huxley, Sir C. Lyell, Bart., and Prof. A. C. Ramsay; Secretaries, P. M. Duncan, and J. Evans, Esq.;

Foreign Secretary, R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq.; Treasurer, J. Prestwich, Esq.; Council, H. W. Bristow, P. M. Duncan, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., Earl of Enniskillen, R. Etheridge, J. Evans, R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, W. J. Hamilton, Prof. T. H. Huxley, J. G. Jeffreys, Prof. T. R. Jones, M. A. Laugel, Sir C. Lyell, Bart., J. C. Moore, Prof. J. Morris, Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., R. W. Mylne, J. Prestwich, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, W. W. Smyth, Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, R.N., Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R.E., and the Rev. T. Wiltshire.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 15.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited an inventory of the goods of "Rychard Blande" of the sixteenth century.—Mr. T. Lewin laid before the Society an elaborate communication, the object of which was to vindicate the received opinion as to the site of the Holy Sepulchre, in distinction to Mr. Fergusson's theory that it was situated on the ground now occupied by the Mosque of Omar. Mr. Fergusson repeated his impression. Mr. Hepworth Dixon said he agreed, generally, with Mr. Lewin's view, but for historical rather than archaeological reasons. The history of the two sites—that of the Holy Sepulchre, and that of the Dome of the Rock—was tolerably clear and was quite distinct. One Christian edifice was raised on the sepulchre, and was destroyed by the Persians. Another Christian edifice was built over the Temple ruins, and was changed into a mosque by Omar and his successors. With regard to the second wall, on which Mr. Lewin relied, he had carefully examined every part which had been excavated, but felt no great confidence that the line had been truly found. He recommended that future controversy should be conducted with the spade.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 14.—H. Syer Cuning, Esq., in the chair.—Messrs. H. W. Mackreth, W. Crook, L. Vanderpant, H. Buxton, J. B. Howard, and Dr. H. C. Rose were elected Members.—Mr. E. Roberts exhibited some fragments of Roman pottery discovered in Gracechurch Street in laying the foundations of a house. Some specimens of pottery from Silverdale, exhibited by Mr. Minton, were also under consideration, and a glass wine-bottle, perfect, of the 17th century, recovered from the Thames, was produced by Mr. Sherratt.—The Rev. J. M. Mayhew and others exhibited parts of the equipments of archers of ancient days. A thumb-guard of aventurine glass, evidently worn in the Eastern manner, and probably made in Asia, as it is of the kind used by the oriental people, who draw the string of the long bow with the thumb of the right hand. A large thumb-guard of bone, of a different form, was evidently intended for the hand, to protect the thumb in the use of the cross-bow; this was found recently on the site of 48, Lombard Street.—Mr. G. Hills forwarded a drawing of a gravestone lately discovered in Hilbre Island, in the mouth of the river Dee, in Cheshire.—The Rev. C. E. Mackenzie Walcott submitted a list entitled 'Fasti Cicestrenses.' It has been compiled by him to complete, so far as Chicestor is concerned, the work begun by Peter le Neve, and enlarged by Mr. Duffus Hardy. Mr. Walcott has collected the names of the dignitaries of Chicestor Cathedral from its foundation under William the Conqueror, and of all the Prebendaries from the fourteenth century, or from the first endowment of the prebends.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 2.—The Marquis Camden, K.G., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Weatherhead, curator of the museum at Leicester, described Roman remains lately found in that town, the Rate of Antoninus. In December a large glass vase was disinterred, at a depth of five feet, in Leicester; it is of unusual form, hexagonal, with a single handle, and bears a wheel-shaped device, of which Mr. Weatherhead sent a cast, apparently a sort of "trade-mark." A vase of this description, of hexagonal form, is preserved in the British Museum; it was found at Barnwell, near Cambridge. Another, in unusual preservation, was dug up a few years since at St. Albans, with sepulchral vessels, in the churchyard of St. Stephen's parish. It measures 14 inches in height,

and is of Roman or secretary remarks on ancient Vice-Prot attention occasion instrument burning of the date the First conviction contempor 1921, whi damned wells for population princes of extermin lopers har Mr. Smith themselves Jersey. I the Roman in the Islar viction ac the crim Q.C., con and sugg confession to the ex France in alleged p in recent through that the Bou through cruelly v gave an beginn weapon v was bro R.A., fr which, of the V by direct Mr. M' Roman were vot of the In nation, near De from De collection Dobb b Edward Romforda donna v angels executed possibly Macken Macken, mil, infli posed to centu.—Mr. I graphic Breviari of Mem Venice. sentation example city. A First, in by Sir ginal D free and of Com King's shown b coins of decorati with a c who cor ing hair Charles

and is one of the most remarkable specimens of Roman glass discovered in Britain.—Mr. Stuart, secretary of the Scottish Antiquaries, offered some remarks on a series of diagrams of incised symbols on ancient pillar-stones in Scotland.—Mr. Smirke, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, recalled to the attention of the Institute his remarks on a previous occasion, when he read extracts from an undated instrument in the Record Office, in which the burning of lepers in the Isle of Jersey is noticed; the date had been assigned to the time of Edward the First, and Mr. Smirke had suggested that the convictions of the persons in question had been contemporaneous with proceedings in France in 1321, when lepers in various provinces were condemned for the crime imputed to them of poisoning wells for the purpose of exterminating the Christian population. It was believed that the Mohammedan princes of Spain had engaged the Jews to aid in exterminating Christianity, and that the agency of lepers had been employed in poisoning the wells. Mr. Smirke pointed out difficulties that present themselves in the record concerning the lepers of Jersey. He had succeeded, however, in discovering, in the Rolls of the Justices Itinerant of the Channel Islands, 17 Edward II., a record of the conviction and burning of the persons in question for the crime of poisoning.—Mr. Sprengel Graves, Q.C., concurred in the view taken by Mr. Smirke, and suggested that the record seemed to show a confession without trial.—Lord Talbot, referring to the extraordinary delusion that had prevailed in France in the fourteenth century, in regard to the alleged poisoning of springs of water, observed that in recent years, when a panic prevailed in Sicily through apprehension of cholera, it was believed

the British family, and the possibility of being through such agents, who were in many instances cruelly massacred.—Mr. Hewitt exhibited and gave some remarks on a hand mortar, of the beginning of the seventeenth century, a rare weapon for firing grenades from the shoulder. It was brought, by permission of General Lefroy, R.A., from the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich.—A copy of the survey of the eastern branch of the Watling Street in Northumberland, made by direction of the late Duke of Northumberland, by Mr. McLauchlan, as a sequel to the survey of the Roman Wall, was presented, and special thanks were voted for this valuable addition to the library of the Institute.—Among relics brought for examination, were Roman pottery, a lamp, &c., found near Dorchester, Oxfordshire, between the Thame and the Isis, by Mr. S. Smith. Kuttar daggers from Delhi and Oude, obtained from the Canning collection, were sent by Mr. I. Henderson.—Mr. Dodd brought a representation of the figure of Edward the Confessor, from the east window of Romford Church.—A fine painting of the Madonna with the infant Saviour, surrounded by angels, was exhibited by Mr. H. G. Bohn. It is executed in the style of the early Flemish school, possibly by Mabuse, on a gold ground.—The Rev. Mackenzie Walcott brought and described a silver seal, intended to be used as a reliquary, and supposed to be of Spanish work, date seventeenth century, the property of Mr. R. Copi, of Deptford.—Mr. Lewis Hind laid before the Society photographic fac-similes of the illuminations of the *Bravario Grimani*, in most part the masterpieces of Memling, penned in the library of St. Mark's, Venice.—Mrs. Kerr sent from Vienna, for presentation to the Institute, photographs of choice examples of Mediæval Art, from collections in that city. A document, bearing the seal of Charles the First, in unusually perfect condition, was brought by Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P.; the 'Original Declaration thankfully laying hold of H.M. free and general pardon,' published by the House of Commons, June, 1660, in pursuance of the King's sign manual, issued at Breda, April 4, was shown by Mr. H. Atkinson; some English silver coins of Edward the Sixth, by Mr. E. Pepys.—A decorative pavement tile, device a key ensigned with a crown, was exhibited by the Rev. J. Beck, who contributed also an enamelled locket, containing hair of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles the First, obtained when her remains were

found in Carisbrook church; an oval watch, made by Bateman, in the seventeenth century; a portrait of a lady, by G. Chinnery; and a design for a copper coinage in 1788.—Mr. J. Maclean exhibited three rubbings of brasses, one from St. Martin's Church, Brunswick, the others from the Cathedral at Bamberg.

NUMISMATIC.—*Feb. 15.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. Jennings, T. Jones, and H. Tinson were elected Members.—Mr. Webster exhibited a remarkably fine large brass coin of *Elilius Caesar*, also a copper coin of *Thene*, in *Crete*.—Mr. H. E. Smith exhibited impressions of a *Saxon sceatta* found on the sea-shore of *Cheshire*.—Mr. H. W. Rolfe exhibited an ancient *British* coin lately found in dredging in the *Thames* at *Walton*.—Mr. Akerman communicated the find of a *denarius* of *Julius Caesar* at *Bessels Leigh*, three miles north-west of *Abingdon*.—Mr. Holt gave an account of a collection of *Chinese* coins, formed by himself in *China*, exhibiting several examples.

LINNEAN.—*Feb. 15.*—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Bowman, W. Bull, C. Stewart, H. Trimen, and Dr. E. W. Wookes were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'Observations on the Origin and Geographical Distribution of Gum Copal in Angola,' by Dr. F. Welwitsch.—'Contributions to the Lichen Flora of Northern Europe,' by Dr. W. L. Lindsay.—A letter from Dr. Archibald Campbell to the President, 'On the Increase in the Number of Cinchona Plants in the Neigherry Plantations,' was also read.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 13.—J. Gould, Esq. in the chair.—Mr. Slater made some remarks on several new and interesting additions lately made to the Society's Menagerie, amongst which was particularly noticed an eared seal (*Otaria*), from Cape Horn, probably referable to the species called by Dr. Gray *Arctocephalus Hookeri*. Mr. Slater also exhibited part of a collection of mammals and birds sent home from the vicinity of Nagasaki, Japan, by Mr. H. Whitely, and called attention to several rare species represented in it.—A communication was read from Dr. W. Baird containing a description of a new species of monocoelous worm, proposed to be called *Serpentaria Berryi*.—A communication was read from Mr. T. Davidson, containing notes on some recent Brachiopoda, dredged by the late Mr. L. Barratt off the north-east coast of Jamaica, and now forming part of the collection of Mr. R. Macadwain. Five species were described by Mr. Davidson, three of which were considered to be new to science.—A paper was read by Dr. A. Carte on a species of petrel from the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, supposed to be undescribed. For this bird, which had been spoken of by Mr. Gosse, from report, in his work on the birds of Jamaica, under the name of the Blue Mountain Duck, Dr. Carte proposed the name *Pterodroma Caribæa*.—The Rev. H. B. Tristram communicated a 'Report on the Mammals of Palestine,' being a catalogue of eighty species, specimens of which had been obtained by him during his expedition to that country in 1864.—Mr. W. H. Flower read the first part of a memoir upon the osteology of the sperm whale (*Physeter*).—A paper was read by Dr. J. E. Gray, containing a revision of the genera of bats of the family Rhinolophidae.—Mr. Slater read some notes on a collection of birds recently sent to him from Lima by Prof. W. Nation, of that city. Amongst these was one species supposed to be new to science, and proposed to be called *Myiobius Nationi*.

**CHEMICAL.**—Feb. 15.—Dr. E. Frankland in the chair.—Messrs. G. B. Ferguson, B. Nickels, and W. H. Walenn were elected.—The names of several candidates were proposed.—The ballot was taken upon the Council's proposition to remove from the list of members the names of twelve who had failed in observing the obligations of the Society with respect to payment of subscription; the result declared unanimously for the removal of the said members.—The programme relative to the election of officers for the ensuing year was announced. Among the *Vice-Presidents*, the name of Prof. F. A. Abel was

substituted for Mr. R. Warington, who retires; and for *Members of Council*, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Field, Dr. F. Crace Calvert, Dr. Noad, and Dr. Letheby, in place of Messrs. Buckton, Duppa, Lawes, and C. G. Williams.—Mr. E. T. Chapman read a paper 'On the Action of Nitrous Acid upon Naphthylamine,' in the course of which it was shown that zinc-ethyl, like other reducing agents, gave rise to the production of azodinaphthylamine, by virtue of reactions, which were first pointed out by Messrs. Perkin and Church. The author had likewise succeeded in producing a new body, having the formula  $C_{20}H_{16}N_4O_8$ .—Mr. J. S. Brown presented some 'Tables for the Calculation of Vapour-density Determinations.'—A paper 'On the Action of Heat on Ferric Hydrate in presence of Water,' by Mr. E. Davies, was then read.—The author shows that by the long-continued action of heat, even under water, the ferric hydrate loses a certain proportion, one half or more, of its combined water, and passes to a lower hydrate, or even to the anhydrous condition. From this observation, Mr. Davies concludes that the natural beds of hematite ore may have been deposited from aqueous solution, and become subsequently dehydrated by long exposure to moderate heat.—A theoretical paper, entitled 'The Prognosis of Alcohols and Aldehydes,' by Prof. H. Kolbe, was read.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 12.—‘On Submarine Telegraphy’ (Cantor Lecture), by Mr. Fleeming Jenkin.

Feb. 14.—J. W. Bazalgette in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Gas Supply of Paris,' by Mr. G. E. Burnell.

STRO-EGYPTIAN.—*Feb. 13.*—B. H. Cowper, Esq., in the chair.—A communication from Dr. Hyde Clarke, on the monument of Sesostrius, was read.—A paper 'On the Book of Daniel,' by Mr. S. Sharpe, was read. He considered all the prophecies as written after the events had happened, and therefore as so much history. From those events he endeavoured to assign a date to each several portion of the book.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—Feb. 20.—Dr. J. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following new Members were elected: Drs. A. B. Harris, R. King and J. M'Crevy, Messrs. A. Aria, T. J. W. Bennett, F. T. Poole and H. J. Semper.—Mr. V. Robins exhibited and described a boy; also a large collection of implements of war, articles of clothing, utensils of native manufacture. The boy belonged to the Bunu tribe and was said to speak four distinct tongues, viz., Hunsu, Bunsu, Igberna, and Kufi; he bore the usual marks of his tribe in the face. The paper read was 'On the Psychological Characters of the English People,' by Mr. L. Pike.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 19.—Prof. De Morgan, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members: Messrs. J. Ashtan, A. Cohen, C. F. Coutts, E. A. Hadley, R. Hunter, B. Smith, J. M. Solomon, and J. Stirling.—The following papers were read: 'On Polygons of an Even Number of Sides,' by Mr. T. Cotterill.—'A Proof that every Continuous Function has a Root,' by Prof. De Morgan.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK

**MON.** Actuaries, 7.—'Organization in Assurance Companies,'  
 Mr. Pattison; 'Dual Arithmetic,' Rev. W. Mitchell.  
 — Architects, 8.  
 — Geographical, 8.—'Exploration of River Purts,' Mr.  
 Collier.  
**TUES.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Non-Metallic Elements,' Prof.  
 Frankland.  
 — Ethnological, 8.—'True Assignment of Bronze Weapons,'  
 &c., Sir J. Lubbock; 'Written Languages,' Mr. Craw-  
 ford.  
 — Engineers, 8.  
 — Zoological, 8.—'Genus Brahma,' Mr. Butler; 'American  
 Curculionidae,' Mr. Slater.  
**WED.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Results of Art-Workmanship Competition,  
 the Secretary.  
 — Archaeological Association, 8.—'Chambered Barrows,  
 Brittany,' Rev. C. A. Lisle.  
**THURS.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Non-Metallic Sounds,' Prof.  
 Frankland.  
 — Chemical, 8.—'Anniversary—'Chemical Action by Sun-  
 light,' Mr. Wright; 'New Cornish Minerals,' Prof.  
 Church.  
 — Linnæan, 8.—'Circulation, and Formation of Wood in  
 Plants,' Mr. Spencer.  
 — Antiquaries, 8.—'James I. and the Earl of Somerset,' Mr.  
 Spelding.  
 — Royal, 8.

FRI. Royal Institution, 8.—Portrait in connexion with English History, Mr. Scharf.  
— Archaeological Institute, 4.  
— Philological, 8.  
SAT. Royal Institution, 8.—Botany, Rev. G. Henslow.

## FINE ARTS

## ART AND MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

It was with great pleasure that we recorded the recent placing of a stained-glass window in Guildhall, London, the subjects of which, as designed by Mr. M. F. Halliday, illustrated the history of the City by some of its most picturesque incidents. The execution of the window, by Messrs. Lavers & Barraud, is not only perfectly satisfactory to the artist, but to all concerned. We trust this is the first of a series of such works which shall display, in the windows or on the walls of the municipal building, the history of those institutions which have their centre, or focus, in that edifice. Our corporations, while they have done far less for Art and the memories of antiquity, greatly exceed in wealth and influence those which arose from the spirit of freedom in the Low Countries,—fountains of liberty and self-government as these were, whose vigour spread from the Flemish cities to the depths of Transylvania, and to the wilds of Denbighshire and Monmouthshire. These ancient corporations, of old and of late, have not neglected to illustrate their histories by means of pictorial Art.

Of late the people of London, once so proud of their monuments, have neglected them in an extraordinary manner. As the wealthy companies, instead of testifying their memories of that which really concerned them as effective associations, and employing the sculptor and the painter to depict the leading events of their corporate histories, have forgotten that they ever had life beyond the present or any hopes to tell to the future, so they were ungrateful to the past and negligent of the services of those who went before in securing, no less than in obtaining, those much-boasted privileges wherein they may be said to live, and, above all, that right of self-rule which they, singly or all together, seem determined to maintain despite all comers. The kind of employment given to artists by London corporate authorities indicates a very curious state of indifference to municipal history, and a strange, if not vulgar, longing to imitate the ways of those who have no such records to illustrate, no such duties to be borne in mind as are implied by the history of the past of London. One wealthy company commissions a fashionable sculptor to carve allegorical figures of the "Seasons," which he does deftly enough by means of various children in marble. Next were chosen Caractacus and we know not what other outlandish heroes or heroines, all of whom have but the faintest shadow of connexion with the people who are supposed to be interested in the works of Art they pay for, but surely cannot sympathize with. Of course, we cannot consent to rank under the title of municipal illustrations those costly, but curiously uninteresting, portraits of officials whom the companies and corporations delight to honour on canvas and in huge gilt frames. In a personal sense, these works are gratifying enough; but surely better use might have been made of the money expended on them; by its means representations of some events connected with the City in general, or a company in particular, might have been preferred to dull portraits of commonplace individuals. It would, it appears to us, be better to spend money and employ Art in this way than in that which is now practised, whether the picture or sculpture be retained for a place in the common hall or presented to the family of the man commemorated. Whither old portraits go, when memory of their subjects is weakened and they have but ordinary value, is one of the mysteries of civilization; subject-pictures are generally traceable.

A body of gentlemen recently commissioned Mr. W. B. Scott to paint a large picture of an incident connected with the history of Newcastle: this has been placed in a public building of that town. The same artist painted an extensive series of subjects illustrating the history of Northumberland, for Sir W. Trevelyan's hall at Wallington. Above all, as most important to a civic body, is the series of

municipal historical pictures, by Mr. Leys, now rapidly advancing towards completion, in the great hall of the Hôtel de Ville, at Antwerp. Of these we purpose to give a fuller account on an early occasion: let it now suffice that the painter has studied the "characteristic history of the town, so as to be able to illustrate the idea of citizenship, expound the rights of the people, and the noble acts of the past." The subjects chosen are all comprehended within the history of so short a space of time as that which elapsed between 1514 and 1562, i.e. the culminating period of the city's career. The Hôtel de Ville at Antwerp was constructed between 1560 and 1564; it is by no means a fine building, either architecturally, or in any other sense; in fact, a noble position is spoiled by its ugliness. The city of Antwerp, with all its temporary splendour and importance, has no history which can be compared with that of London; the very Guildhall of the latter overlaps that of the former in time by a great number of years. Will our citizens not do as much for the illustration of the history of London as those of Antwerp have done for that of their town? As no Englishman feels safe without precedents to his back, when proposing something that appears new, we have sought nothing but precedents in this matter: other grounds for our suggestions might readily be supplied by artistic principles. Something peculiar to the case is afforded by the statement of Stow, to the effect that Nicholas Alwyn, grocer and Mayor, 1499, who died 1505, bequeathed 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "for a hanging of tapestry, to serve for principal days in the Guildhall." The annalist seems to think that this bequest was never enjoyed by the City: "executors," says he, "prove more testaments than they perform." As Stow was born twenty-five years after the death of Alwyn, he doubtless meant a good deal by this insinuation.

## FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Government is betimes in inviting a competition of architects for the honour of designing the new National Gallery. The following gentlemen have been asked to compete in the matter: Messrs. G. G. Scott, Banks and Barry, D. Wyatt, G. E. Street and C. Brodric—a provincial architect, who obtained the lowest prize in the competition for the New Museums at South Kensington.—A similar limited competition is announced with regard to the important task of designing the new Law Courts. The architects selected are Messrs. G. G. Scott, Banks and Barry, G. E. Street, Waterhouse, D. Wyatt, and Hardwick.

Those who remember the most interesting and extensive collection of water-colour drawings by English artists which took place in 1863, at Streatham, will be glad to know that, on the 5th proximo, a similar collection will be opened in the New School Rooms, Streatham Common, and continue open until the Saturday following. The collections of Messrs. Leaf, Quilter, Griffith, Bicknell, and others, will supply materials, which are not only of the highest quality, but rarely seen by the public.

The publication of the *Fine-Arts Quarterly Review* will shortly be resumed by Messrs. Day & Son.

At the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours may be seen an interesting collection of drawings, by M. Hildebrandt, representing scenes and customs in China, Japan and Manilla.

A great improvement has been made in the manner by which the Peers' Corridor of the Houses of Parliament is lighted. This is where Mr. Cope's pictures now are; these works suffered cruelly, as their companions, by Mr. Ward, in the Commons' Corridor, still do, for lack of good lighting. The improvement has been effected by opening the whole of the window space above the pictures; formerly, the two interior portions of the windows only were transparent. Also the most glaring of the coloured glass in these windows has been removed, and its place supplied with glass having the "yellow stain"; thus, the decoration is more accordant with the style of the building than was

before the case. It would be desirable to extend this improvement to the Commons' Corridor, for the benefit of Mr. Ward's pictures, and to do something of the same sort for the Royal Gallery, in aid of Mr. MacIise's pictures. Worse lighted the latter cannot be; they might be improved in circumstances by the removal of the legions of red lions, which, at present, on every sunny day, disport themselves with blue boars and green dragons in coloured light, on the surfaces of our greatest artist's greatest works.

We may give the following without comment:—

"136, Fleet Street, Feb. 20, 1866.

"As your remarks upon our new edition of Flaxman's Lectures are calculated to give a wrong impression as to the care with which they have been produced, will you allow us to say that the engravings of Wells Cathedral, which you criticize and contrast with Miss Denman's drawings, are very accurate copies of photographs taken for the Architectural Society; and it will be found on comparison that the points in which they differ are lines, effects and restorations supplied by Flaxman himself, and not existing in the original. In all cases where it was possible we have copied the original objects or casts from them; where it was not, we followed the best published authorities we could find. Flaxman's remarks refer to the objects themselves, not to his drawings, nor to Miss Denman's copies of them. We are, &c.,

"BELL & DALDY."

An Art Gallery is to be erected near the Free Library and Museum at Liverpool, the cost to be defrayed by a loan on the security of the Library and Museum rate.

The cast from the Pisani pulpit, recently referred to by us as being placed in the South Kensington Museum, is now complete.—We regret the removal of Mr. Winston's drawings from stained glass to the British Museum from that at Kensington. Its Art-Library has increased so greatly of late, that it is needful to extend the rooms containing it, taking in temporarily a portion of the west cloister of the North Court, at the Museum above named. The space can be ill spared; but the Library is so serviceable, and has been so considerably managed for the use of students, that its extension will be good news to all concerned.

A Fine-Art Gallery will shortly open in York.

Mr. Hutton, Ship Street, Brighton, has prepared and published two admirable photographs of that noble tree, which is known as "The Friar's Oak," Clayton, Sussex. Also two, representing an elm in the same place. These transcripts are intended to form part of a series, styled, 'The Anatomy of Foliage'; by means of which it is proposed to illustrate examples of the principal forest-trees; each specimen being taken from the same point of view in winter and in summer, so as to enable the student to trace the limbs when hidden by masses of foliage. We are not sure that the "studies" in question will be of more than fancied service to students from Nature in landscape Art; but they are undeniably excellent in photography, and valuable for reference to all who wish to possess trustworthy copies of arboreal forms. Even in this respect much depends on the proper choice of examples which shall at once be typical and expressive. Trees are, to the seeing eye, full of expression; the lucky individual which has grown in fortunate ease, and developed to a perfectly symmetrical form, is by no means the best representative of its kin. As with men, the struggles of a tree develop its grander faculties, its vigour, nobility, and peculiar qualities. "The Friar's Oak" is a perfect specimen of a tree which has evidently not been spreading its great arms at ease, in softened winds, and grown strong without trouble and endurance; but is a stalwart and resolute individual, in the prime of existence; not at all like that "curly, surly, knotty old monster," "Billy Wilkins," of Melbury, which is

Still clad with reliques of its trophies old, as Spenser said. Nor does it look so grave an antiquity as "The Leaden Oak," of Amptill Park, which justly glories in having been too old for navy-timber, even in Oliver the Protector's days, although

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it measures thirty feet six inches round the body, dimensions which cannot compare with those of the Winifarth Oak, which is said to have been called "The Old Oak" in the Conqueror's time; magnificent in decay, this venerable tree was bleached a snowy white when we last saw it, now twenty years ago. Of the two opposed "styles" of oak, which may be called the "resolute" and "reposing," those at Wootton and at Panshanger are respectively typical: the one is majestic, indomitable, yet undemonstrative; the other rises a pyramid of verdure, limb answering to limb in noble order, wide-spreading, low-feathering, gigantic, but yet exactly such a tree as might have grown when the trees had, so to say, nothing to do but to grow; so it burgeons in lordly ease, alone, in the hollow of the private garden at Panshanger, and always seemed to us an apt companion to the Fra Bartolommeo, which, with their sweet, but somewhat luxurious peacefulness, lighten the house of the Cowpers. "The Friar's Oak" shows a happy medium of arboreal character between these two, and is thus a fortunate illustration of Mr. Hatton's purpose.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Herr Joachim's playing at Monday's *Popular Concert* (especially in one of Bach's unaccompanied sonatas) was among the finest exhibitions of mastery, brilliancy, and expression on the instrument that we have ever heard.—The Beethoven Quartett was his Opus 135, a composition in which there is an amount of thought and beauty rich enough to set up a dozen works by meaner men. Herr Strauss, who, like a true artist, now takes the comparatively thankless part of the viola, is a great acquisition to the quartett, which is made something like perfect by the return of Signor Patti.—Clementi's noble Sonata in a minor (Op. 34, No. 2), is one of the revivals for which we have to thank M. Halle. Better it could not be played than by him. There are few things grander in pianoforte music (Beethoven's not excepted) than the second part of the opening *allegro con fuoco*.—Miss Banks was the singer. Her second song was Mr. Sullivan's gracious and delicate setting of Shelley's mystical "My faint spirit," a poem, it might be submitted, too vague, and withal too much crowded with imagery, to bear musical clothing. That, however, which it has here received is in no respect an encumbrance. But the difficulty of the words seemed felt by Miss Banks, whose articulation was strained and not clear; and (for a wonder!) Mr. Benedict accompanied her carelessly.

'Lalla Rookh' was to have come out at the English Opera early in March. This day week, however, the theatre closed suddenly—a consummation which will surprise no one.

The rehearsals of the Handel Festival Choir of the Sacred Harmonic Society have recommenced.

The novelty at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was the Overture to 'Dame Kobold,' by Herr Reinecke.—Mr. Sullivan's First Symphony is to be produced there this day week.

Madame Parepa is to be the "Peri" in Schumann's 'Paradise' at the first Philharmonic Concert.

It is announced that Mr. Tom Höhler, the English tenor of whom much has been expected, will shortly make his first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, in 'I Puritani.'

As some doubt has risen on the subject, we may state that 'Tobias' is an early work of M. Gounod's—the composer having mentioned it to us in 1851, and not as a work by which he set much store. Whether it has been altered or retouched, we are in no case to state.

English concerts seem to be in fashion again. Madame Dolby, we perceive, is "touring" with hers. Mr. Rangford gave one on Wednesday last. It is a pity that the programmes of these entertainments so faintly represent English music as it was, and good English music as it is. Three songs by "Claribel" in one concert are, at least, two and a half too many.

An intelligent Correspondent, writing of certain oratorio performances in Ireland, points out as their principal defect the want of spirit and point in the singers. We have remarked this as generic; and it is singular as occurring among a people one of whose national characteristics has been held to be vivacity. It was curious to hear how long the most popular Irish *prima donna* who ever appeared, Madame Katherine Hayes, managed to protract her ballads and airs of expression. The same might be said of a vocalist of an earlier date, who was a first favourite in Dublin, Miss Ashe. But, indeed, it may be said that, till very lately, the English (who are the best sight-readers in Europe) have been behind the rest of the musical world in the matter of accent. Thirty years ago there was small possibility of recognizing the slow airs of Handel as given by our "warbling choir." We have amended in this, as in most other things; yet still it is our weak point. There are few curiosities in that capricious art, Music, more noticeable than the distribution of natural gifts. Why, for instance, are there no genuine *contralti* voices in France? and no such deep basses as those of Germany? No one that has been about the world can have failed to perceive these distributions. It would be well were they more largely adverted to, and studied, with a view of rectifying inequalities.

To his *Twenty-first Annual Record of the Musical Union*, issued in a neat volume, with a fair engraving of the Battioni portrait of Mozart by way of frontispiece, Mr. Ella subjoins his experiences of the last winter passed by him in Florence. These confirm the impressions made on us during a flying visit to the Dante Festival, and subsequently by reference to the *Boccherini* journal, that there is an earnest stir in Tuscany towards the cultivation and production of what is good and genuine in instrumental music. It will be no surprise, as we have heretofore said, if Italy were to yield a new symphonic composer; since, make of its plight what we may, an inspiration and a spirit of beauty are in the air, and that quick instinctiveness among the people that needs only a right direction. Though with regard to the beautiful art of singing, the motto of the country, from north to south, might well be—

Rome! Rome! thou art no more  
What thou hast been!—

though the Abbé Liszt sits in Palestrina's chair, and worn-out old Frenchwomen tread the stage at Milan, where Pasta queneed it,—we hope and hold, with Mr. Ella, that Italy is not dead so far as music is concerned. Every branch of the art has its period, its morning, its noon, its evening. Opera appears driven to death, since a recoil after the frantic exaggerations of Signor Verdi is not, for the moment at least, to be expected; but Opera is not Music's only expression.—Ere we have done with Italy and opera, an inquiry made here some time ago may be answered. This concerned the daughters of Mr. John Barnett, who travel as the Sisters Doria. The career of one, we are told, has been interrupted by disabling illness; "but were the *soprano* (writes a sure hand) content to come to England, she would not have much difficulty in arriving at a first-rate position. Both are excellent musicians." This is good news, and to be relied on.—The Carnival opera at Rome has been "Catherine Howard," a new work by Signor Petrella.

The news in the *Gazette Musicale* is of no great interest. There is mention of a Mdle. Mela, a young lady, aged nineteen, with a beautiful *tenor* voice, who may take, it is said, the range of Mario's parts at the Italian Opera. There was an English lady here some years ago who had the same peculiarities and capabilities (or in-capabilities—should we not say?) but they were found so little agreeable that, though under engagement to a manager, the production of her talent was never ventured.—A man made money in Germany by singing as the "male Catalani."—The best exhibition of the kind on record has been the imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves by Mrs. Howard Paul: but the best is not good, however profitable *ad captandum*.—MM. Hostein and Carvalho are already in the field to provide for next year's great French Exhibition: the first by giving great representations of international drama; the second, great international concerts.

The French Government, it is said, has accredited both proposals.—The Municipal Council of Rouen has refused to vote the *subvention* of 150,000 francs (6,000*l.*), towards the establishment of an opera. Corresponding functionaries at Marseilles have passed a vote for a like purpose, to the sum of 250,000 francs (10,000*l.* English).

M. Bagier's Italian Opera season in Paris is described as having been unusually unsuccessful. The attraction of Mdle. Adelina Patti has latterly been somewhat disputed—those who question it professing to find traces of fatigue in her voice. We could never join the chorus that praised its freshness, since it always seemed to us an organ prematurely worn—to have a *phenomenon* tone in it, which told of exertions undertaken by her at too early an age. That it has gained some power, and its owner's style some purity, must be owned by every listener. Mdle. Patti excepted, not one of M. Bagier's singers seems able to attract an audience. With his worn-out repertory and inefficient *corps*, the chances of the popular entertainment keeping anything like its old ground become smaller and smaller.

A new comedieta was produced on Thursday week at the Haymarket. It is entitled 'A Romantic Attachment,' and illustrates its theme in a very ordinary way. A young lady, having a reticent cousin, endeavours to conquer his bashfulness by exciting his jealousy, and feigns a passion for a clumsy rustic. *Theruseis* too transparent, and causes him to retort by simulating a regard for the boor's sweetheart. Under these circumstances they soon come to an understanding. The piece is, in fact, a mere trifle, for introducing to these boards Miss Ada Cavendish, late of the Royalty.

Our musical profession has lost one of its most valuable and respected members in Mr. Webb, the performer on the viola, who died a few days ago, after a very short illness.

## MISCELLANEA

*Hebrew Flint Knives.*—Under the title 'A Shadow of the Flint Age,' reference has been made, in two recent numbers of the *Athenæum*, to the discovery of ancient flint knives in the Sinaitic peninsula, and to the use made of them, as recorded in Joshua, v. 3. There is a remarkable passage in the LXX version of Joshua, to which my attention was called not long ago, which does not appear in the modern Hebrew, or our English version, and which goes far to explain the not unusual discovery of flint knives in places of sepulture. The passage occurs in Joshua, xxiv. 30. "And they buried him in the border of his inheritance in Timnath-serah which is in mount Ephraim, on the north side of the hill of Gaash." Here the LXX adds: "There they placed with him in the tomb, in which they buried him there, the 'flint knives' with which he circumcised the children of Israel in Gilgal, when he led them forth out of Egypt, as the Lord commanded them: and there they are unto this day." T. B. S.

Corsham Vicarage, Feb. 21, 1866.

*Employment of Women.*—The Committee of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women are desirous of making known to persons interested in girls' who, either from the loss of their parents, or other circumstances, are in a dependent position, that the Society has opportunities of apprenticing such young persons to trades suitable for women. Orphan girls of the middle class are generally trained to be governesses, and *thus* crowd the ranks of an overstocked and ill-paid profession. Their position and their salaries deteriorate as they advance in years, and at last it becomes difficult for them to procure situations of any sort. The employment again is in the last degree wearing and laborious, and there is, perhaps, scarcely a woman in a hundred who would not be happier if trained to some remunerative handicraft. The opportunity of such training is brought within reach through the medium of the Society. Great difficulty, however, is found in providing the premium ordinarily required by tradesmen, varying in amount, according to the length of the apprenticeship and other circumstances, from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, and this is a legitimate outlet for the liberality of the benevolent.

In some trades there is a great demand for trained female labour, and the experience of this society bears out the fact, that in every trade, except needlework and teaching, trained women are sure of employment. The first step to remove the disadvantages under which women now labour is, that they should be trained to do something thoroughly well, and if the managers of orphan schools and other benevolent persons will select girls from 14 to 16 to be apprenticed, and provide the necessary premiums, the Society will do its part in finding suitable trades and positions for them. There is already on the register a list of deserving girls desiring to be apprenticed, could the premiums but be secured. As it is only by opening a wider field for the talents of women that the condition of teachers and needlewomen can be improved, and as it is only by apprenticing them when young that women can acquire skill enough to engage in handicrafts, it is hoped that those who are desirous of relieving distress and encouraging industry will embrace this opportunity of effectually helping those who are trying to help themselves.

GERTRUDE J. KING, Secretary.

Feb. 19, 1886.

**Palestine Exploration.**—I have received a third report from Capt. Wilson, R.E., in charge of the first exploring party of this association. The party arrived at Tel Hum (north-east end of the Lake of Galilee) on the 20th of January, moved to Khan Minyeh on the 25th, and to Mejdal (centre of the west side of Lake) on the 27th, at which date the report was despatched. **Topography.**—Astronomical observations have been made at Tel-el-Kady, Hunin, Kedes, Safed, Tel Hum, and Khan Minyeh. A reconnaissance sketch has been made of the district around Banias down to the junction of the Banias and Hasbany rivers, across the valley to Mtelleh, and thence following the dividing ridge between the waters of the Litany and Mediterranean and those of the Jordan down to Safen, embracing also a large portion of the country on either side. The bad state of the weather, cold and wet, drove the party from Keff Birin; but they have to return to investigate the ruins there and at Meiron and Yarum, and other places not previously described, and will have an opportunity of getting in the topography of Jebel Jurmuk, and connecting it with the former work. A reconnaissance has been commenced of the country bordering on the lake, and this Capt. Wilson hopes to carry right round, and also to trace out the whole of the Wady running into the western side of the lake. **Archæology.**—A sketch has been made of the Castle of Hunin, the northern portion of which is surrounded by a ditch cut in the solid rock to a depth of, in some places, 20 feet, a work apparently of great antiquity. At Kedes some excavations were made on the site of the ruins. The western building is a tomb containing eleven *loculi*; the eastern one is a temple of the sun of about the same date as Baalbek; the richly-worked lintel over the main entrance was dug up. Close to the temple, and evidently belonging to it, an altar with a Greek inscription was found, which has been squeezed and copied; a finely-worked buried sarcophagus was dug up, in better repair than those exposed to the air. Detailed plans have been made of the mouldings, &c., on both the buildings and the sarcophagi, sufficient to reconstruct the former with great accuracy. On the same hill some curious tombs were found, of one of which a plan was made. A little more than two miles south-east of Kedes, on an isolated hill called Tel Harab, were found the remains of a large city of very ancient date; the walls of the citadel and a portion of the city wall could be traced. This Capt. Wilson regards as the long-sought-for Hazor, in preference to Tel Khureibeh. At Tel Hum the White Synagogue had been so far excavated and its plan and ornaments carefully recorded, but nothing else had been found. The ruins of Chorazin at Kerazeh turn out to be far more important than was previously suspected; they cover a much larger extent of ground than Tel Hum, and many of the private houses are almost perfect, with the exception of the roofs; the openings for doors and windows remaining in some cases. All the buildings, including a synagogue or church, are of basalt, and it is not till one is right in among them that

one sees clearly what they are; 50 or 100 yards off they look nothing more than the rough heaps of basaltic stones so common in this country. Drawings have been made of the mouldings, &c., and a plan of the large building as far as it could be made out. **Photographs.**—Two views of niches and fountain of Banias; seven views of castle of Banias; three views of town and citadel of Banias; one view of Hazor, Oak Grove; three views of sarcophagi at Kedes; one view of large tomb at Kedes; seven views of temple at Kedes; four views of ruins at Kerazeh; five views of ruins at Tel Hum. The broad cutting in the rock above Ain et Tin proves to be a portion of a large aqueduct which formerly conveyed the whole of the fountain at Tabighah into the plain of Gennesareth for irrigation; the water was raised in a tank and carried round the contour of the Tabighah valley to the plain. The aqueduct still stands in small portions at several points, and can be easily traced the whole way by the number of stones with cement adhering to them lying on the surface of the ploughed fields. Specimens of the waters of the fountains have been kept, and their temperatures taken. At Irbid some progress had been made in excavating the synagogue. Two additional photographs had been taken; one of an aqueduct hewn in rock, and one of the plain from above Khan Minyeh. The reconnaissance had been advanced to Mejdal, and observations made at Khan Minyeh. The maps are all greatly in error in this district. The whole of the ancient system for irrigating the Ghuweir had been traced; though on a smaller scale, it was as perfect as that of the Damascus plain. The mounds at Khan Minyeh had been excavated for two days, but without much result. The pottery and masonry appear to be comparatively modern. The maps promise to be a valuable addition to the topography of Palestine.

GEORGE GROVE, Hon. Sec.

Sydenham, Feb. 20, 1886.

**Tell é Salahyeh.**—I have just read with great pleasure Capt. Wilson's Report of the Palestine Exploration, and more especially of the notice of the mound called Tell é Salahyeh, near Damascus, which has appeared in your *Athenæum* (p. 246) of this week. This seems to corroborate the Rev. J. L. Porter's first account of that artificial mound. About thirteen years ago, having heard of this Tell from that active missionary, I wrote to him at Damascus, and begged of him to procure the sculptured tablet, which he had observed near there, and to transmit it to the British Museum; or, at all events, to procure a plaster cast of it. Mr. Porter proceeded again to the mound for that purpose; but he was then greatly surprised and disappointed in finding that it had been removed, though to what spot he could not learn. He kindly sent me a rough drawing of the rude bas-relief, which I published, and which had the appearance of a priest with his beard curled and formed like those on the Assyrian sculptures. Capt. Wilson mentions "the discovery of one sculptured slab of a *quasi*-Assyrian character," which, I think, is more likely to be a fellow tablet than the identical one seen and drawn by Mr. Porter. The mound itself was constructed, like those near Nineveh, of sun-dried bricks, and formed into terraces. If this ancient monument should prove to be of Assyrian work, it may not unlikely be some remains of the Assyrian colony mentioned by Josephus (*Antiq. Jud. ix. 12. 3*) as having been conducted to Damascus by Tiglath Pileser, about 740 B.C. This event took place when Ahaz was King of Judah, and was the subject of the prophecy of Amos, i. 5. In justice to Mr. Porter, I ought to add, that he has also given in his interesting work, 'On Damascus,' a woodcut of the Tell, as well as another of the human figure upon the slab. And I fully hope that H.M. Consul Rogers will make further examinations of the Tell é Salahyeh, and ultimately discover some more tablets inscribed with the usual Assyrian characters.

JOHN HOGG.

Norton House, Feb. 19, 1886.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. W.—R. H. B.—G. A. M.—J. K.—J. T.—R. M.—T. A.—W. D.—C. G.—received.

Erratum.—P. 244, col. 1, line 15, for "J. R. Lamont" read T. R. Lamont.

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